Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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Editorial.

MAY ON THE FARM.

Planting.—The spring has been so backward a great deal of the work that is often done in April has had to be put off until this month. On this account the rush of work just now is greater than usual, and it is of especial importance to economize in labor to the utmost. Where manure is to be spread after ploughing, as it should be in most cases where it is applied in the spring, it is the easiest way to haul on the manure and dump it in heaps in straight rows; then begin ploughing and when the plough reaches the first row, spread the first row of heaps over the ground that is ploughed, and so on across the field. This saves hauling the manure on to the soft ploughed ground and leaves it all ready to be harrowed in. It is of great importance to plant everything that is planted in rows, in straight rows and equal distances apart. Care in this particular is many times repaid in ease and rapidity of cultivation. Although there is a great difference of opinion in regard to the best method of seeding potatoes, it is most generally considered that one or two eyes to a piece is better than more, and that the pieces should be dropped ten or twelve inches apart in the furrow. If potatoes are manured in the furrow it is best to drop the seed over the manure. After the seed is dropped it can be covered with a plough with much saving of labor. Potato fields should be harrowed about a week after planting, and dragged just before the potatoes break the ground; also corn and other hoed crops. This destroys the first crop of weeds, as all subsequent cultivating can be done by machines; potatoes require no hand labor in their cultivation except to drop the seed and pick up the potatoes. The drag above referred to is what some farmers have used for various purposes for a good many years. It is three feet wide and eight feet long, made of three planks nailed on to two pieces of 3x5 scantling, with the front plank sloped up at an angle of about 30 degrees. A cleat 1x3 inches is nailed lengthways along the middle of the under side, that breaks up lumps and levels up holes. This drag is very useful for all purposes of levelling and smoothing ploughed ground and destroying small weeds on soft ground; it is drawn by two horses sideways, with the driver riding upon it.

It is not too late to plant onions, if the weather has prevented their being planted before now. It is an old and safe rule to plant corn when oak leaves are as large as a mouse's ear. Corn, beans and vines should not be planted until the ground is dry and warm, which is usually from the middle to the twenty-fifth of this month. Sugar beets should be planted as soon as possible, and mangel wurtzuls by the middle of the month.

Soiling—Where a stock of cows has to be kept by soiling, for want of sufficient pasturing, and it is an economical method of feeding, no time should be lost—in sowing the crops for that purpose, if it has not already been done. To follow winter rye, spring rye, barley, oats and fodder corn, the latter being sowed at different times, give a good and constant succession of feed. Red clover is valuable to work in after spring rye if any is at hand.

Mowing Lands.—All sticks and stones should be carefully picked from mowing lands before the grass is too high. It will save time in grinding mowing machine knives, and money to repair breakages of the machine next summer, if these obstructions are removed now.

Grafting.—Any apple or pear trees that bear worthless or inferior fruit should be grafted to valuable varieties. The proper time to do this is when the bark slips, which is usually about the twentieth of this month. Much labor is saved and success made more certain by using liquid grafting wax, for which the following is a good receipt. This wax is the invention of Mr. L'Homme Lefort. Melt one pound of common resin over a gentle fire, add to it one ounce of beef tallow, and stir well. Take it from the fire, let it cool a little, and then mix with it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of 95 per cent. alcohol. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it must again be put on the fire and stirred constantly. Great care must be used to prevent the alcohol taking fire. It must be gently warmed and stirred until the whole mass takes the consistency of honey. After it is cool it can be applied to the cut surfaces of the trees with a stick or small brush, such as a sash tool.

Caterpillars.—The tent caterpillars make their appearance with the leaves, on apple trees, and should be hunted immediately, as they are not only bad looking but damaging. When small they can easily be killed when in the nests, either with a stiff brush or the fingers. They are in the nests early in the morning and from twelve till two o'clock, and these are the times when they should be attacked.

Flower Garden.—This is *the* month for flower garden making. A little time and money spent for this purpose is by no means wasted. The lady members of the farmers' families should not allow their husbands and brothers and fathers and sons to repose in entire peace until some provision has been made for the flower bed. It need be nothing very elaborate or expensive. Any florists seed catalogue will aid in selecting a list of hardy and beautiful annuals that will give pleasure to the family throughout the summer. Flowers about the house and on the tables have a subtle power of refinement that is not the less valuable because it is often not consciously felt. Sunflowers that are now coming into fashion for decorative purposes, are said to have great value as absorbents of malaria. Plant them by the drains and cesspools. You will then have decoration, disinfectants and a screen for disagreeable objects.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

It should be the aim of every farmer to collect and make the best of all of the fertilizing materials on the farm, and when these fail to keep up the fertility of the farm, he should either change the money crop to one less exhausting, or he should buy commercial fertilizers in sufficient quantities to make up the deficiency. But the moment the farmer begins to buy commercial fertilizers, he leaves the old beaten path and enters upon, to him, a new field of action, requiring information, which, while using only barn manure was not of very great importance, yet which would always have been valuable.

Farmyard manure has always been considered a complete manure, and so farmers have applied it to whatever crop they desired to grow, without asking the question what were the chemical properties of the manure, or the crop that it was intended to grow; but when the farmer begins to purchase concentrated fertilizers, to apply to his crops in connection with his home made manure, it is important that he should not only know what are the chemical elements of his manure, but also what are the requirements of the crop he intends to grow. Unless he has some knowledge of this he may purchase and apply just what he already has enough of. The four principal substances which the crops draw from the soil are, Phosphate, Potash, Nitrogen and Lime. Now if all plants used the substances, in the same proportion, it would very much simplify the matter; but unfortunately for the farmer, they do not, for each plant contains different proportions, and even when we learn the exact proportion which each plant contains of these four substances, there is still another point to settle, which is the amount of nitrogen which each plant draws from the air. According to the French chemist, Fesquet, plants differ as to their power to draw nitrogen from the air. While clover is very rich in nitrogen, it draws none of it from the soil, while wheat draws 50 per cent, beets 40, rye and barley 20 per cent, is drawn from the soil. If the experiments of Fresquet establishing these figures be correct, then for clover it would never be necessary to purchase nitrogen, while for wheat it might be important.

When chemical manures are to be used alone, without other manures, then it is not difficult to get a formula adapted to the crop to be grown; but when it is to be used as a help to other manures, it is then that the farmer needs to understand just what he is doing and just what it is best for him to buy. If his manure is rich in nitrogen and phosphate, and he wishes to grow potatoes, then for the most profit he must buy potash and plaster; if he is to grow Indian corn, unless his manure is very rich in phosphate, he would be safe to buy phosphate, as corn is a crop which draws heavily on this material, requiring at least one-third more phosphate than potatoes. Fresquet says phosphate predominates in Indian corn, turnips and sorghum. Potash predominates in peas, beans, clover and potatoes. Nitrogen predominates in wheat, beets, barley, rye and the natural grasses.

Farm-yard manure differs so much that no very correct estimate of composition can be made without examination. The amount of phosphate which horse or cattle manure contains depends very much on the feed. If kept on rich food, like Indian corn or cotton seed meal, it will be much richer in phosphates than if fed on hay alone. It is believed that manure from animals fed on cotton seed meal is more valuable than if fed on any other substance. The question is, with all of these difficulties in the way, how are farmers to know what particular fertilizer it is best to buy, to mix with what manure they have, to grow to the best advantage any required crop. The answer is by careful observation aided by experiments. Take a few rods of land with the soil as nearly equal as possible, spread a light dressing of barn manure over it evenly, then divide it into four equal parts. On the first part apply phosphate; the second part, potash; the third part nitrogen, and the fourth part lime. Plant and cultivate alike, and the result will show what particular element the manure is deficient in for the crop grown. By trying an experiment in this manner with each kind of home-made manure, if the wants of the crops are understood, a very correct idea will be formed as to what it is best to buy to mix with each kind of manure. The next thing is to settle what is wanted for each kind of plant. This can be settled by experiment; or at least light may be obtained in this way that will be of value. The objection that many will make to this is that it is too much work. But is it not better to spend a few hours or even days to settle important points than to grope in darkness, and buy fertilizers at a guess? The difference between failure and success is no more than between applying manure at a guess, or by knowledge founded on well conducted experiments.

While the farmer can learn much by reading good agricultural publications, he needs in addition a knowledge of the practical work as applied to his particular farm. There are many things that he cannot learn, even from his neighbors, one of which is the particular fertilizer which it would be best to purchase to grow on his ground any particular crop. To apply commercial fertilizers to the best advantage, we must know what each piece of land is most deficient in. This can only be obtained by observation and practical experiment. There are, however, some things that the farmer can learn by reading, even in the application of fertilizers. Perhaps one of the most important is that all plants draw a considerable portion of their nitrogenous substance from the air, as nitrogen is one of the most expensive manures which we have to buy, it being sold for at least 20 cents a pound. When we learn that we need not apply to the soil more than half the quantity that the plant contains, we shall avoid buying fertilizers that contain a large percentage of nitrogen and give preference to those that are rich in phosphates and potash. In this way expense will be saved, and the plants will be fed on materials better adapted to their wants.

In applying commercial fertilizers more care is needed than in the application of barn-yard manure, which is slow in action, and therefore can be applied months before the crops begin to grow. Many commercial fertilizers so readily change to plant food, that it would be a great waste to apply them any great length of time before the crop begins to grow. The farmer should study to apply each fertilizer just long enough before the plants need it, as to give it time to dissolve and mingle with the moisture of the soil. The time has come when the farmer should read enough to make himself familiar with the character of the different substances, of which the commercial fertilizers are made, then he will observe more intelligently and work to better advantage.

CATTLE.

This is a time when farmers often run short of hay, especially after such a long and hard winter as we have just experienced. But it is of the utmost importance to keep cattle up to their full feed until grass is well up, particularly with cows and sheep that are in new milk. Cattle should be changed from hay to grass gradually in order to avoid danger from a sudden transition from dry to green feed, and from overeating when first turned to grass. This is accomplished by giving a feed of hay in the morning before turning the cattle out to grass.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This most valuable of associations, with the widely-known name of the venerable Marshall P. Wilder at its head as President, was organized in 1848, and has consequently existed during the life of a whole generation. It held its last biennial session—the seventeenth—in Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of September, 1879, and will hold its eighteenth in Boston, in compliance with the invitation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 14th of September next, continuing the session for three days. This session is to be simultaneous with that of the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which will of course greatly heighten the interest of the occasion. No more influential society exists in the country, nor one whose influence is more permanent.

The Proceedings of the Seventeenth Session of the Society at Rochester have just been published. The publication was delayed for satisfactory reasons, which were fully understood beforehand. They make highly interesting reading. The carefully prepared index shows a variety and fullness that would not fail to surprise one not a pomologist. The address of President Wilder, written during the prolonged illness consequent on the accident which befell him at the State House, was read in his involuntary absence by Dr. Warder, the chairman of the meeting, and showed all the author's wonted vigor of intellect and unabated zeal in the interests of the Society and of pomological science. It was listened to with unflagging attention, and heartily applauded, as it deserved, at its close. A perusal, on the fair and open pages of these proceedings, of the several learned, ingenious and instructive essays, and of the animated and suggestive discussions which occurred during the continuance of the session, would inspire almost any intelligent and sympathetic reader with a healthy desire to join the ranks of the happiness-creating, studious, and experimenting pomologists. The reports, too, from the different States on the condition of fruit-growing within their limits, gives a more faithful picture of the pomology of the country than could be had in any other way.

There are truly able and earnest men engaged in the admirable work which the American Pomological Society has set itself to do. They establish for us the true value of fruits. They incite to the production of new and improved varieties, by cultivating from the seed and by judicious and skillful crossing. They speculate for us on the solid basis of actual experiment. It is an array of honored names that one meets in the list of the speakers at the biennial sessions of this Society. They represent professors in the colleges and universities, presidents of State horticultural societies, editors of horticultural magazines, public men who hold fruit growing to be the worthiest of all human pursuits, and others of wide and accepted repute; all of them combining to form a class whose influence is more benign than any other, and whose services, so zealously and gladly rendered, are of a value second to none rendered by any body of our most highly esteemed citizens. It is a thoroughly humane and civilizing work which they are engaged in, being nothing less than the happiness of all those whose instincts lead them to create a home.

The Society does not desire merely large exhibitions of the different fruits, from which no lessons in particular are learned; but it confines its show mainly to new and rare varieties, and to remarkable specimens, as well as to such as possess special interest because they are peculiar to certain localities or for any other reason. Within the term of the Society's existence the importance of fruit culture in this country has become vastly better understood; its moral, social and sanitary influence, has become more thoroughly appreciated; and the increasing demand for its products, both at home and abroad, has disclosed its great value as a source of national wealth. It is the most efficient of agents in stimulating extensive fruit cultivation by concentrating the information and experience of cultivators. Could anything more or better be said for any organization in the land? The records of its proceedings alone, for the latest of which we have to return thanks to the courteous attention of President Wilder, are of themselves sufficient to stamp the American Pomological Society as one richly entitled to the highest honor the country has to bestow.

SHEEP vs. WEEDS.

It is a matter not sufficiently known that sheep give material assistance in keeping land free from weeds. Many of the most pernicious weeds with which farmers have to contend are generally relished by sheep in their early or soft state, and ultimately eradicated in this way. It has constantly come under our observation that land stocked to a greater or less extent with sheep is comparatively free from weeds, and we fear this great advantage of sheep farming is not appreciated by agriculturists. It may also be observed that the younger the pastures are when the sheep are put on to graze, the more effectual they will be in keeping in subjection and finally killing out the weeds.—*Ex.*

☞ Poultry keeping affords good employment for girls and women who are in feeble health. By selecting good laying hens and caring for them well, a very agreeable profit will generally be realized on the venture. The care of the poultry will call the owner out doors frequently, give her out door employment and consequently keep her in the open air considerably, greatly to the benefit of her health. Quite likely the saving in medicine bills will be larger than the profit in the poultry business, but the health is likely to be decidedly the better for it.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Horticulture.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FRUIT.

Its Profit and Loss.

BY PETER FAY.

In April, 1826, the writer of this article went to Worcester and bought of Dr. Oliver Fiske twelve English cherry trees (very handsome, being ten feet high,) for which I paid him ten dollars.

They all lived, bore good fruit and passed away. At the same time I bought eight peach trees of the following kinds—Yellow Melawton, Red Cheek Melawton, and the old English Red Cheek Rareripe,—white flesh, red at the core, free stone when fully ripe, creamy ground work and Oh! how delicious! It makes my mouth water now to think of it. They were about the only kinds we had at that time in Southboro, with a few late frost peaches.

When I was a boy, peach trees lived to be thirty and forty years of age, and many of them measured nearly a foot in diameter.

Dr. Fiske, a perfect gentleman of the old school, quite deaf, and at that time I should judge him to be sixty years of age, was very enthusiastic on horticulture. Some of my lessons on fruit were learned from his teaching. His house stood near the old Thomas Tavern, on the opposite side of the street, and running north and south at an angle with the street. His nursery was on the steep side hill above.

In April, 1844, I bought of Mr. Colton one hundred peach trees—fifteen varieties. The Crawford, Early and Late, had then just come into notice. I wanted twenty-five of the latter, but he could spare but eight, the rest being already engaged. I sold from those trees, some years, one hundred and fifty bushels, gave away fifty bushels, and fed to my hogs two hundred bushels more. Commenced selling the early varieties at fifty cents per bushel on the trees, the Crawford Late at four dollars per bushel. The trees were set where there had been an onion bed for more than fifty years. The growth was magnificent without a sign of the yellows.

George the Fourth and Coolidge's Favorite were the most delicious eating peaches in the fifteen varieties, and are today unrivalled in this country. The Crawford, like some beautiful women, are beautiful to see. They are poor eating, but are good for preserves.

About fifty-four years ago I commenced purchasing pear trees from the nurseries of Mr. Blood on Long Island. Have since purchased from Plymouth, Brighton, Cambridge and Worcester. In thirty-eight I bought of Mr. Colton some thirty pear trees. I wanted twenty of the Flemish Beauty, but he could spare but ten. They were very small—not over three feet in height. Those trees all lived and grew finely while I lived on the old farm. I had no difficulty in selling the Flemish Beautys and Seckel for four dollars per bushel, but for the last twenty years the Flemish Beauty has almost been a failure.

I have been into the novelties in pear trees pretty thoroughly, and the tuition has been somewhat high. For the famous Angora pear I have paid as high as one dollar per scion. They came from Angora, Turkey. I lost nothing by them for I sold a number of dollars' worth of scions, but not many blessings did I get on my head for that. My rule was never to recommend any fruit till I had tested it myself. They took the Angora on the recommendation of others.

Out of more than one thousand varieties of pears there are not more than twenty that are worth cultivating. I will mention some of them—Bastiear, Winter Nelis, Buffum, Seckel. They all belong to the Seckel tribe. Bartlett, Sheldon, Comice, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Doyenne Boussouck stand at the head of early winter pears. The Lawrence, which is large, and coarse at the core, will do for preserving. The pear mostly puffed and blown in the papers and by tree farmers, is the Clapp's Favorite—a pear that will rot between the teeth while eating. I sent to Boston, last fall, three pecks. The expressman returned me twenty-five cents. The same quantity of Bartletts (of the same size) would have brought me three dollars.

I give you my list of pears; if you have anything better, show them up. If you want novelties there are nine hundred and ninety-nine to select from.

In regard to the soil, there is little in Massachusetts natural to the growth of the pear. Art will do very much for it. Worcester contains some of the best soil for that purpose to be found in the State. I have a friend living in Bowden St., who has pear trees on his house lot, standing in grass, as smooth as the bark of a young maple, making from one to two feet of wood each year. The pears are enormously large for their kind.

"What do you do to your pear trees to make them grow and bear such large fruit?"

"Nothing."

The truth is, the soil is indigenous to the growth of the tree.

Apples.—I have had considerable experience with them. Forty years ago, through the mail, by express, and by personal travel, I sought to obtain better fruit than we then had.

In the fall of thirty-four, at Worcester Cattle Show, I carried two barrels of Lyscom's apples and hired a boy to sell them in front of the Old South Church. They were very large and quite a throng of people collected around the boy. Some men from New Braintree called them Mathew Stripes, but the true name was Lyscoms. The original tree stood on the farm owned by Samuel Lyscomb—one hundred and thirty years ago. He was our second representative from Southboro to the Great and General Court. The reason they were called Mathew Stripes was because a man by the name of Mathews (John, I think,) went from Southboro to New Braintree about one hundred years ago and took with him scions of this variety.

In 1834 Gov. Lincoln exhibited some very fine looking apples at the county show. The next spring I called at his house to get some of the scions. He met me with all the urbanity with which he was gifted and accompanied me to his orchard where I cut scions. I found him quite enthusiastic. On horticulture he gave me some fine lessons.

I will now show some of my folly regarding novelties in getting scions and apple trees from every part of the Eastern and Middle States, till my orchard contained seventy-five different varieties of apples, at considerable cost.

In February, 1845, I wrote to A. J. Downing of New —— to send me some of the best varieties of winter apples that grew on the banks of the Hudson. He sent me by express in a box, the following varieties: Ladies Sweeting, Yellow Belle Fleur, Green Newton, Swaar, Esopus, Spitzenburg, Northern Spy, Pippin. They looked splendidly and were of fine flavor.

I ordered one hundred trees of the Ladies Sweeting and a large quantity of scions of the other kinds. I tested them for fifteen years and, excepting the Ladies Sweeting, gave them all up and grafted the trees over with Baldwins.

The same winter I sent to Bloomfield, Western New York, for scions of the Northern Spy. The original tree is standing in that town. They came to me by express. I think I introduced the first scions of the Northern Spy apple into Massachusetts. They were grafted into good thrifty apple trees and I tried *them* fifteen years and gave them up. I sold many scions and they are scattered broad-cast throughout the State. For two or three years past they have been growing better and producing fine apples.

John M. Earle loved horticulture. I remember meeting him at Worcester Cattle Show some thirty years ago. He was quite enthusiastic over two new kinds—the Mother Apple and Hog-pen (afterward called Holden Pippin.) The next spring I went to Holden and to Bolton to get scions.

The flesh of the Mother Apple is yellow and rich; poor grower and not profitable for market culture. One tree of the Holden Pippin is enough.

Forty years ago I went to the east part of Marlboro' and procured some scions of the Spurr Apple—so called—but I afterward found the true name to be Hubbardston Nonesuch—the best large apple that is cultivated for the early winter market.

Fine looking, good flavor, fair grower—give them good soil—Southboro' had them about all on the water, going to England before the first of October.

As a general thing the very largest apples are the Gloria Mundi, King Tompkins, Alexander and American Beauty, Twenty Ounce Apple, and are not worth cultivating. One of my neighbors last fall had a remarkable freak of nature presented in his orchard. Three years ago this spring he grafted the Early Bough on a very late winter sweet apple. He gathered them from the tree the last of September, sound and hard, and some of them kept till the first of December. They were in shape and taste the perfect Bough. I look forward with interest to the result of another year.

The Gravenstein is a very good apple, beginning to drop early. Let them ripen on the tree, put hay underneath. I kept them last fall, till November. The finest flavored apple there is cultivated unless it be the Green Newton Pippin.

The Early Bough. Where did the original tree grow? I place it Marlboro.

Sixty years ago I went there and, with my cousin, went to the farm of John Brigham, (lately owned by Huntington) and there ate the early Sweet Bough back under a tree more than two feet through. If any tree has a better record for the Early Bough—show it up. It is the best early sweet apple we have. The Baldwin is the most universal apple cultivated in the Northern States and is probably the best apple for exportation we have.

Ten varieties of apples are enough for one farm. For summer, the Early Bough, Williams' Favorite, Fall, Porter and Gravenstein (and for your own table the Garden Royal, being too small for the market.) For winter, Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonesuch. Ladies Sweeting and a few Roxbury Russets.

In all my experience in novelties, I have come to this conclusion, that every tree has its natural location for growth and fruitage. Trees that grow well and produce fine fruit on the banks of the Hudson River will not succeed in Worcester County.

Southboro', March, 1881.

SEED CORN.

The *Phrenological Journal* gives the following result of an experiment with seed corn: "Four boxes of earth, alike in quantity and exposure to light and heat, were planted at the same time with corn from a single ear, and placed recently in a physician's office. In one box dry corn was planted; in another, seed previously soaked in clean warm water; in the third, seed had been soaked in a solution of lime water; in the fourth, seed soaked in chloride of lime and copperas water, equal parts. One week after, the dry corn had not germinated; the corn in the second box had just commenced to sprout; that in the third box was just showing the green blades, and that in the fourth box had grown nearly three inches high. Copperas water will prevent birds and worms from eating the seed, and one pound of dry copperas will soak enough for twenty acres."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DROUTH.

[Lewiston Journal.]

High manuring, thorough cultivation, and the free use of vegetable matter like muck, are the best of precautions for preventing, to a considerable extent, the bad effects of drouths. Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of England, in their experiments found that heavily-manured soils retained to the depth of thirty-six inches many tons more water than adjoining lands not so heavily manured. And in experiments with the spade it was found that where the soil was dug up to the depth of eighteen inches, and heavily manured, the crops did not suffer from drouth, although the crops on adjoining plots were all but dried up. Lawes and Gilbert also found that when the manure was heavily applied, and turned under to a good depth, the water did not go through to the drains near so rapidly as on land not so heavily manured or so deeply cultivated. In both cases, where there was a large percentage of vegetable matter in the soil it acted as a sponge, retaining much of the water which soils differently constituted allowed to pass through. Drouths we cannot prevent, and it behooves us to guard against their injurious effects to the best of our ability. To this end, the land should be manured highly, cultivated as deeply as the depth of the soil will allow, and plenty of muck or vegetable matter in the form of green crops added to the soil.

☞ Mr. A. Johnson, Pulaski, Ky., killed a bronze turkey gobler, eighteen months old, that, according to sworn statement, weighed fifty-five pounds.

The Poultry Interest.

GAME FOWLS.

[Poultry Monitor.]

Some persons have a very mistaken idea of game fowls, and consider them as bred only for sporting purposes, and all who breed them as cock fighters. While this may be true in some cases, it is far from being general, and there are scores of breeders who breed the different varieties of Games for practical purposes, as well as for pleasure. In point of symmetry, graceful carriage and proud bearing, they have no equals amongst the feathered tribe, and all who admire these qualities cannot but be pleased with the noble Games.

There is no breed which possesses more stamina than do the Games, and it is difficult to find weakly, puny chicks amongst them, if they have been accorded proper attention and given plenty of suitable food. As layers, they are excellent, and the rich flavor of their eggs commends them to all who have an epicurean taste for the good things of this life. While we have seen some flocks which were good winter layers, under the most favorable circumstances, the good qualities of the blood of the game fowl in this respect is most observable in judicious crosses on other fowls, as for instance, on the larger bodied Light Brahmas. We have in mind now several flocks of cross-bred birds of this kind, which seemed to be the long sought for kind of winter layers, for they shelled out the eggs just when eggs were the scarcest and highest priced, and took their vacation when eggs were plentiful.

These birds did not do this on a few scattered grains daily, and when using trees or open sheds as their roosting quarters, for they were too sensible for that, if some breeders and farmers are not, but they repaid kind treatment, plenty of suitable food and comfortable sheltering by a generous and timely supply of "hen fruit." Those who expect that all depends on the hens and nothing on the breeders, will be apt to be as disappointed with these as with any other breed they may attempt the rather expensive experiment with.

The general favorites seem to be the Black Breasted Reds, though nearly every variety on the long list of games has its particular admirers and advocates.

Stock Department.

CALVES RAISED ON SKIM MILK.

[Lewiston Journal.]

In the raising of steer calves where it is desirable to have them grow as large as possible in order to produce a fancy pair, it may be best to feed new milk, but it costs something to raise calves on new milk. Very good results can be obtained with skim-milk and the cost of raising is much less. In the raising of heifer calves for the dairy, some experienced dairymen think that calves thus reared make better cows than when fed new milk. The feeding of whole milk makes the calf too fat. [illegible] fat and more muscle are secured when skim-milk is fed. In raising calves on skim-milk, they are allowed to suck their dams a few times, and are then taken away and taught to drink from the pail. In the practice of some dairymen, the milk warm and fresh from the cow is fed to the calf for a week, and then it is mixed with skim milk, the quantity of the latter being gradually increased until substituted entirely for the fresh milk. In raising by hand the calf can be kept in just the condition desired if proper care is observed. If the skim-milk is not rich enough, a little oil meal gives it the desired richness; and when sufficiently old to eat it, cut hay mixed with shorts will be relished by the young things. Thus simply fed they will thrive if otherwise properly taken care of, and not allowed to suffer from cold and stormy weather.

HUMANITY TO LIVE STOCK IN TRANSIT.

Attention has lately been called in the British House of Commons to the sufferings of American imported live stock on the voyage across the Atlantic, and from the remarks of the Secretary of the Privy Council it appears the attention of that body had been several times called to the matter, and that it had been for some time in communication with the Board of Trade with a view of devising measures for lessening the sufferings of animals in transit. Humanity and self-interest alike demand that the sufferings of exported animals both on their way to the sea-board and across the Atlantic should be reduced to a minimum, and the latter consideration is likely soon to enforce the dictates of the former. In this country the Humane Society's efforts will probably soon place upon our railroads cars effectually designed to transport live stock with a minimum of inconvenience; for out of the 420 models its offer of a premium has elicited, one at least must prove satisfactory, while there seems every disposition on the part of our Legislatures to compel the railroad corporations to pay regard to humanity in this connection. In England reports to the Privy Council from the insurance agencies show that the amount of suffering endured by stock in transit has been much lessened by recent devices, and the Privy Council's efforts are likely to make still further improvements in this direction. Already most of the animals are landed in excellent condition; while the reports of our exports of live stock in this week's agricultural news column show a remarkably small percentage of fatality among our shipments last year. Small as this is, however, it is considerably greater than that incurred by a Canadian Steamship Company which has sent to this office a statement of its business in that line for the last fifteen months. From this it appears that during this time it shipped 16,005 head of cattle, and landed 15,852 head alive, while out of 30,456 sheep shipped, it lost only 725.—*Ex.*

CONVERTING CIDER INTO VINEGAR.

[Lewiston Journal.]

Various methods for hastening the conversion of cider into vinegar have been recommended. A recent French method, which seems practicable, is the following: Scald three barrels or casks with hot water, rinse thoroughly and empty. Then scald with boiling vinegar, rolling the barrels and allowing them to stand on their sides two or three days, until they become thoroughly saturated with the vinegar. The barrels are then filled about one-third full with strong, pure cider vinegar, and two gallons of cider added. Every eighth day thereafter two gallons of cider are added, until the barrels are two-thirds full. The whole is allowed to stand fourteen days longer, when it will all be found to be good vinegar, and one-half of it may be drawn and the process of filling with cider be begun again. In summer the barrels are allowed to stand exposed to the sun, and in cold weather kept where the temperature is eighty degrees.

FARM NOTES.

☞ Heavy feeding means heavy returns from your stock.

☞ Good feeding is the secret of success in sheep husbandry.

☞ No farmer can give his stock too much care and attention.

☞ Boiled cabbage and potato skins are highly relished by laying hens.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

NATURAL AND GRAFT HYBRIDS.

NUMBER ONE.

BY J. W. TALBOT.

To the Editor Mass. Ploughman:

To the lovers of excellent fruit and beautiful flowers the subject of hybridizing will be interesting. By this process the qualities of different species of fruits and flowers are united, forming new species called hybrids. In this way nearly all our choice fruits have been obtained, the Bartlett, Seckel, Dana's Hovey, and its compeer, President Clark, and most other pears. The Baldwin, Gravenstein, Fameuse, and other apples, nearly all plums and peaches, are natural hybrids. The most beautiful flowers are natural or artificial hybrids. Indeed, we shall be obliged to go far away from civilized life to find many choice fruits or flowers not mixed or hybridized.

Every seedling that differs essentially from its parent is a hybrid. To the long list of natural hybrids men desiring to unite the best qualities of other species have added many artificial hybrids, especially among grapes and flowers. It matters very little whether the bees or men carry the pollen from one flower to another the result is equally a hybrid. The fact that new species could be obtained in this way has long been known. It is but recently that the most distinguished naturalists in the world, after years of careful and patient investigation have been able to define the process by which nature carries on this work. The improvements made in the microscope have enabled them to solve many of the mysteries of former ages. By the aid thus obtained the absurd and baseless theories in regard to vegetable physiology have given place to a system now almost universally received in regard to plant life and growth. I hope by the aid of this system to illustrate our subject. One of the important facts demonstrated is that the whole vegetable kingdom originates in, and is composed of, minute cells or globules. By the aid of the microscope these little cells can be seen and the process of plant growth be easily traced.

But if all plants are built up of these little cells, the question arises, of what are the cells composed? This leads us back to elementary principles. The substance, which, like the blood in animals, is the life principle of all vegetation is called protoplasm. It is a soft, elastic substance not quite as fluid as blood, and is the basis of all plants. To me it is the most wonderful thing in nature. It acts or moves as though it were not only endowed with life, but almost with instinct and reason.

Its motions are as positive and unmistakable as the beating of the heart. They are much more varied and equally inexplicable. No man can tell what makes the heart beat. We can only say the Creator made *it* so. The same is true of protoplasm. It moves in its wonderful manner silently doing its work while the cause is unseen—unknown.

When certain elements, recognized by chemistry are combined, they become protoplasm. As soon as this exists it immediately forms itself into little globules each of which becomes a nucleus or primordial cell. This begins to rotate and by secretion surrounds itself with a cell wall as perfect as the shell of an egg. The protoplasm adhering to the inside of the wall then secretes a fluid called cell sap which fills the interior. This completes the first cell. As soon as this is done the protoplasm leaves its position on the cell wall and forms itself into a globe in the centre of the cell sap. It then divides into two parts, these taking opposite ends of the cell, each becoming the nucleus of a new cell. The wall of the first cell is then divided in the middle and each nucleus or primordial cell from the severed edges of the first builds out and completes a new cell, thus of one forming two complete cells—when these are completed they in turn divide into four, which are also divided thus, continuing to form cells until perpendicular rows are formed around a kind of tissue called the pith, found as the starting point in every plant. When these perpendicular rows are completed the protoplasm contained in them absorbs the intervening partitions at the ends of the cells, leaving the side walls to become ducts or tubes for the future passage of the sap, and passes out to commence a new operation by forming cells for the wood, bark, roots, stems, buds, leaves, sugar stock, and all the parts necessary to make a complete plant or tree. In this way, we are assured by those who have witnessed the process, the whole tree proceeds from a single cell, which originated in a small particle of protoplasm. I have been thus particular in describing this cell building process that we may the better understand how a hybrid is formed. As soon as the tree or plant is complete the process of reproduction is commenced. This begins by the formation of a new kind of buds called fruit or blossom buds, which are to produce the seeds in the fruits. In the blossoms, however, a new kind of cells are formed to occupy different localities in the blossoms. They are distinguished from the other cells by being male and female. Each particle of pollen is an independent male cell soon to be separated from the plant where it was formed. This male cell, like other males, soon begin to think about mating, and making friends of the winds and the insects, contrive to be carried to the embrace of the female or germ cells, (who, unlike some other females, always stay at home). Here the male cells being older take advantage of this circumstance, approach the female cells before they are half grown, while they are mere primordial cells.

How the introduction between the young cells is made we will not attempt to relate, but the first we know is they are united, the female becoming the principal while the male is never more heard of. The embryo contained in the female or germ cell becomes a perfect plant after its own kind. This is the regular method of reproduction among plants and trees by seed.

Sometimes, however, a little irregularity occurs. When the pollen or male cell of another species presents itself and is accepted by the young female cell, a new order of things follows. The embryo plant which results from such a union will be a mongrel or hybrid, a mixed plant unlike either parent. It becomes the first of a new species. If it partakes the good qualities of both parents it will be an improved species although a natural hybrid. In this way the Bartlett and the Baldwin and other choice fruits were obtained. But they are as truly hybrids as if the pollen had been mixed by the hand of man. This is the natural way of propagating and hybridizing by the cell process in the seeds. In my next I will speak of another way of propagating and hybridizing without seed.

Norwood, April, 1881.

The Horse.

MORGAN HORSES.

[National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.]

The history of the Morgan horse is more than "a thrice told tale." The original of the breed that bears his name was a bay horse without any white, pony built, with coarse, heavy mane and tail, was about 14 hands high, and weighed about 950 pounds. He was foaled 1793, bred in Massachusetts, and taken to Vermont by Justin Morgan, who bought him when a colt. Mr. Morgan died soon afterwards, and the horse was thenceforth known as Justin Morgan. This horse was got by True Briton, or "Beautiful Bay," as he was sometimes called, a horse that was most likely a thoroughbred. Concerning the pedigree of his dam nothing has ever been definitely known. Justin Morgan died in the winter of 1821, at Chelsea, Vt. He was a quick-stepping, sure-footed, hardy horse, very showy, and was in great request as a saddle horse by the commanding officers at the general musters of those days. His limbs were perfectly smooth, clean, and free from blemish to the day of his death.

A FAMOUS HORSE.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* learns that Mr. F. B. Harper, of Midway, in that State, has priced his famous stallion Ten Broeck, nine years old, by imp. Pheaton, dam Fanny Holton by Lexington, to a party who desired to purchase the horse, at $75,000. The *Record* says: "Some of the English papers say that Mr. F. Gretton has refused an offer of a $100,000 for the bay horse Isonomy, 6 years old, by Sterling, dam Isola Belle by Stockwell. Between the two we would much prefer Ten Broeck to Isonomy, as Ten Broeck is the finest and grandest looking horse in the world, from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. He has done what no other horse ever did and retired from the turf without a flaw or blemish, and is to-day as sound as a dollar. He has the fastest mile, 1:39 3-4; the fastest two miles, 3:27 1-2; the fastest three miles, 5:26 1-4; and the fastest four miles, 7:15 3-4—the latter 3 3-4 seconds faster than any horse has ever run four miles. Besides all this he breeds after himself; his colts, now yearlings, bear a striking likeness to him both in form, quality and shape. We would regret to see such a horse leave Kentucky, as we firmly believe that he will be our greatest sire within the next decade."

The Dairy.

THE MILK PERIODS.

[Prof. Sheldon.]

The period of milking may be classed in three parts. For the first six or seven weeks after calving the largest quantity of milk per day is produced. After this the yield falls off pretty considerably, but then remains at about the same figure for two or three months, when a steady decline sets in until the cow is perfectly dry. By careful feeding the best parts of the milking periods may be prolonged, and this ought to be the aim of all milk producers. If green fodder and other food which stimulates milk secretion can be used at the right time, a considerable extra quantity of milk may be produced. During the milking periods the proportion of casein increases, and that of butter decreases. Milk produced by cows soon after calving contains, therefore, more butter and less casein than later, and the difference is great enough to make itself felt in the largest dairies, if the cows calve about the same part of the year.

THE SUPPLY OF PINE LUMBER.

[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

There are now only four States—Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—that have a supply of timber in excess of the wants of their own inhabitants. It has been supposed that these States had a supply of 150,000,000,000 white pine; but the census indicates only 6,150,000,000 in Minnesota; 40,500,000,000 in Wisconsin; and 35,000,000,000 in Michigan—a total of 81,500,000,000.

The aggregate cut and destruction of pine in the three States is about 8,000,000,000 feet per annum. Deducting last winter's cut, therefore, there remain standing at the present time in these three States only about 73,500,000,000 feet. This amount is scarcely more than ought to be retained to supply the home need of these States, yet it represents the reserve supply of the whole country, and it is being drawn upon at a rate which will totally exhaust it in a few years. When the New England States parted with their pine, there remained the forests of New York, Pennsylvania and Canada to fall back upon, and these in turn fell back upon Michigan, but now the reserves are themselves about gone, and even Canada has to compete for supplies in the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin for the English market.

The seriousness of this matter has hardly been generally understood hitherto. We have gone on using up our pine timber supply very much as if we thought that it was inexhaustible. Very little has been done anywhere in the way of renewing it, and as we have cleared one State after another of its pine forests, the axes of the lumbermen have been set at work in some new region, as though the process were one which might go on indefinitely. Obviously it is time to stop this wasteful course, and take measures to husband our supply of pine timber, and encourage its growth.

DANGERS OF CANNED FRUITS.

[American Rural Home.]

The exigencies of trade appears to be in continual conspiracy against the health of the human family. Some sharp man once found out that it was economical in the manufacture of tin-plate to introduce into it a small quantity of lead, and now the cheaper grades of tin are all adulterated in this way. This discovery is fraught with mischief, for when acid fruits come in contact with this mixture of tin and lead, they are liable to become contaminated and produce lead poisoning in those who eat them. The canning of fruits in this country is now carried on to a much greater extent than ever, and cases are frequently brought before the public in the newspapers, of injury done to families or individuals by eating fruit which has been thus preserved. For those who preserve their own fruit or vegetables, glass or earthenware vessels are absolutely safe, and much to be preferred to those made of metal.

Franz Kinze, a German of Pittsburg, Pa., was attacked by trichinosis last week from eating pork not thoroughly cooked. It was a fully developed case. His life has been saved, but he refuses to state where he bought the pork. It is the first case known at Pittsburg.

☞ The quality of the feed regulates the quality of the manure heap.

Horticulture.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE BEST NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Large Berries and How to Grow Them.

A very desirable trait in some of the largest of the newer Strawberries is that they are of excellent quality. That persons must be extremely fastidious who can take exception to the quality of some of the mammoth President Lincoln berries, and yet the berries of this variety range in size all the way from four up to eleven or twelve inches in circumference. Nor is the President Lincoln berry an exception as to the quality of the larger varieties, as the satisfaction depicted on the faces of those who have large berries to eat of the Monarchs, Charles Downings, Cumberland Triumphs, Mount Vernons and Longfellows, would plainly indicate that they found at least a *small* degree of pleasure in feasting upon them. This practical testing of these larger berries should forever do away with an almost obsolete *theory* that "the smallest berries are the sweetest." Occasionally one may find a diminutive variety that is high flavored, but just as frequently as in the case of the small sized Wilson's Albany, Crescent and other kinds, it is possible to find them so acid or tart, that they might be made into a prescription for making one's lips or hair to curl. Fruit growers, and mankind in general, are therefore to be congratulated that in many of these new and large varieties both *fine quality* and productiveness may be found. A want of productiveness is by no means a fatal defect in a variety if in the hands of an amateur, or of those who take pleasure in experimenting with the different varieties, as it is *quality, novelty* or *size* rather than *quantity* that such persons often seek for, but for most persons a prolific berry is usually the best. The extent to which the Triomphe de Gand has been cultivated, merely on account of its size and flavor by amateurs may be given as a corroboration of this statement.

Mt. Vernon—Here, however, is a berry that should suit nearly every one if it proves adapted to their several localities. Certainly no one can find fault with it if it continues to yield at the rate of over 10,000 quarts to the acre, as it has done during the past summer; while the large size of the berries, sometimes measuring over six inches around, and their showy appearance and good quality makes them a favorite either upon the table or upon the fruit stand. The fruit is of a roundish conical form, and ripens late.

President Lincoln—Though this is by no means as new a variety as the preceding one, yet as I have referred to it above, some further explanations in regard to it might here be made about it is a berry that amply repays rich and thorough cultivation, when the soil is suitable for this variety. A correspondent wrote me last summer something as follows: "I looked over into my neighbor's garden this morning, to whom you had sent some of your new varieties of strawberries last spring, and the plants seemed to be almost *hidden with weeds.* Next summer he will probably report that 'those new kinds are not of much account.' You will now know the reason." Let this fact be duly noted once for all by strawberry growers, that it is useless to expect fine fruit unless the plants are given "fair play." The President Lincoln berries of the largest sizes are almost always of a somewhat flattened form, and it should be plainly understood that in obtaining a measurement of from eleven to twelve inches, that the largest circumference is selected, but the tape measure is not necessarily made to follow into every crevice or hollow in doing so. The Mammoth berries certainly make a very imposing and tempting display when spread out side by side.

Kirkwood, a new berry, is probably the same as Mt. Vernon. Both varieties blossom late, thus escaping some spring frosts, and the fruit sells at equally high prices in the market.

Warren and *Longfellow* promise to become quite popular varieties in many sections. They are both of large size, and of good quality, while the plants of the latter have developed an unusual quality of producing a fine crop of berries in July and August if deprived of the fruit blossoms that first appear in spring; at least such was the case last year.

Garden and *Queen of the West* are two large new seedlings of the monarch, and having fresh life in them it is thought that they may prove superior. *Glendale, Marvin* and *Huddleston* are some of the *very* latest varieties to ripen, and of large size; while *Crystal City, Duchesse* and *Crescent* are some of the earliest. I might describe some forty or fifty other kinds that I have growing upon my grounds, but those named above are mostly kinds that are attracting the most attention at present.

April and early in May is the time that is usually selected for planting strawberries in spring. The largest berries are generally obtained by keeping the plants "in hills" or in other words by keeping the runners cut off as they appear. Frequent cultivation is also a benefit, and is well repaid by the delicious crops of berries that follow.

Moorestown, N. J., R. H. H.

Floriculture.

FLOWER CULTURE.

The bulb of the tuberose never blooms but once. They require a sandy soil.

Pots containing flowers should be washed as often as any mould or fungus growth appears.

Thyme will grow anywhere, but it prefers a dry, poor soil. If the ground is rich, the plant will grow too luxuriant, and lose its aromatic qualities.

The oxygen of the air aid and facilitates the germinations of plants, and seeds buried so deeply in the ground as to be out of reach of the action of atmospheric air will exhibit no signs of life.

Roots of cannas, dahlias and bulbs of all kinds, stored in cellars, should be examined occasionally. If found damp and mouldy, they should be cleared of all decaying parts and removed to a drier place. Most roots keep well in dry sand.

☞ A neglected, poorly-fed, stinted lamb never recovers, however well fed afterwards, so as to make as good and as large a sheep as it would had it had proper care early. Feed the ewes so that they can supply the lambs with plenty of milk.

OUR ...ERTYPE ...AVINGS ... OLLAR EACH. ... S COMPANY, ...nshire Street, BOSTON. ... PHAIL ...and Square ...ANOS ... RD & BROWN, ...ANOS. ... NG OR RENTING AN ...RGAN ... GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE ... B. GATES, ...RCESTER, MASS. ... CY MUTUAL ...RANCE COMPANY. ... e Manure, ...and other Fertilizers ... W. H. DOLE, ... South Boston. ... SILOS!" ... J. M. SHAW & CO., Hallowell, Maine. ... ral Education. ... F. L. CAPEN, Boston. ... ERN PACIFIC ... MONTANA ... TUNES FARMERS! ... 6,000,000 Acres. ... NESOTA. ... WHEELER NEW No. 8 & WILSON ... NGLAND OFFICE, ...EMONT ST. ...ton, Mass. ... GINGER TONIC ... CONCORD GRAPE-VINES ... rm Laborers. ... OOD RESTORED.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

The water of Chicago is pronounced unfit to drink.

Jersey City has ordered all its unmuzzled dogs to be shot.

The subject of temperance is awakening a new interest in the community.

Icebergs are now drifting about in abundance, in the North Atlantic.

Hanging and murder are both on the increase in this country.

The railroad companies hereabouts are making ready to cheapen their local passenger fares.

Pleasure travel to Europe has already begun, being much earlier in the season than usual.

The coming tulip show in the Boston Public Garden promises to be an unusually fine one this year.

Car drivers and conductors in St. Louis are on a full strike, and the people are learning to walk again.

Small pox broke out in mid ocean on board two emmigrant steamers that have just arrived in New York.

The sale of the Charlestown Navy Yard is again agitated. It would be the best possible thing both for Boston and Charlestown.

Russia is torturing women with hunger to extort confession from them; and then complains of the "barbarism" of the Nihilists.

Rev. Dr. Alexander W. Vinton, formerly of this city, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last, at the age of seventy-four.

Contracts have been made to carry sixty thousand emigrants from Norway and Sweden to Liverpool and thence to this country.

A consolidation of Southern railroads has been completed, which virtually gives the Louisville and Nashville road control of all the Southern.

The floods have risen to such a height in Minnesota that people have been driven from their homes and railroad business has been suspended.

The abolition of slavery in Cuba is progressing peacefully, and without the least visible disturbance to the production of sugar on the island.

Nearly 16,000 letters were received in one day by the New York Herald in answer to 862 advertisements. Who says that people do not read advertisements?

Mrs. Howe, of the "Ladies' Deposit" of this city, has been found guilty by a jury on every indictment brought against her. It is believed still that there were other parties behind her who are not yet brought out into the light.

Large numbers of Chinese are reported to be coming over, to go to our Southern States. A San Francisco capitalist and his associate railroad builders have sent an agent to China to procure five thousand coolies.

The sudden death of James T. Fields on Sunday evening last was a shock to the community, in which he was so well known. The publishers and booksellers of Boston held a meeting and passed appropriate resolutions on his decease. The funeral was on Tuesday, and was strictly private.

The Czar has received another warning from the Nihilists, an address having been sent to him, pointing out that the indiscriminate execution of those concerned in the assassination of Alexander II had only served to strengthen their ranks, by driving many luke-warm malcontents into the extreme faction of the party.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The salary bill has taken up a large share of the attention of both branches of the Legislature during the week. The Senate ordered to a third reading the act to provide for the keeping of registers of voters in cities and towns. Also a bill relating to the jurisdiction of insolvency in certain cases. The bill to establish and maintain an experiment station for the advancement of the industry of agriculture was rejected. The House engrossed the resolve appropriating $20,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, for the proper representation of Massachusetts at the Yorktown centennial in October next. A number of votes on different sections of the salary increase bill were reconsidered, some sections being adopted and others rejected. The House engrossed the resolve in favor of the Commissioners on Contagious Diseases among Cattle. Also the bill incorporating the Lesuit Cranberry Company. Also, the bill authorizing the establishment and maintenance of dog shelter by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Boston. The bill to establish boards of visiting physicians for State lunatic hospitals was passed to a third reading. The Senate voted to postpone indefinitely the bill to change the election of trustees of the State Agricultural College. It also revived and voted favorably upon the salary bill which it rejected previously.

The Farragut Statue.—Washington had a gala day on Monday, the occasion being the unveiling of the statue erected in honor of the late Admiral Farragut. It stands in the park at the intersection of Seventeenth Street and Connecticut Avenue. The ceremonies attending were of an imposing character. The statue is of heroic size, representing the Admiral with a marine glass in his left hand, his foot on a block and tackle, and supposed to be standing on the Hartford, which was his flag-ship in opening the Mississippi River at New Orleans. The base is of Maine granite, unpolished. The metal of the statue was taken from the Hartford. Mrs. Farragut was present, being the guest, while in Washington, of the President. The procession moved from the capitol at twelve o'clock, and comprised a large number of navy officers, besides several companies of naval cadets, marines and sailors from various frigates and steamers. An army division was also in line. The President and Cabinet, besides many public men, were present and participating in the ceremonies.

Locomotives and Cars.—The surest proof of activity in railroad building and increasing business on the roads built is to be found in the increasing orders for locomotives and cars. We see that business in the great locomotive works here at the East is brisk. The Mason Locomotive Works are giving employment to 800 men constantly, and the Taunton Locomotive Works to 300. The Wasson Car Works at Springfield are employing 600 hands, and are turning out one passenger and five freight cars per day. The New York, New Haven and Hartford car shops are turning out the last of 400 freight cars for their quota in the Union Freight line. There is the same activity in other sections of the country. The Harrisburg Car Shops are hurrying to completion the last of an order for 1000 freight cars received from the New York Central last October, and have just received another order from the same road for 1,550 more cars. Of 105 new engines recently ordered by Mr. Vanderbilt, 80 are to be built at Schenectady and 25 at Paterson, N. J. Of recent orders for freight cars the Texas Pacific is having 650 built at Huntington, Pa., the Missouri Pacific 1,100 at Stanton, Pa., and the Northern Pacific 1,500 at Dayton, O., while the Cotton Valley Road has also ordered 1,000 cars. The Maine Central is having several new passenger cars built at the Wasson Works at Springfield, Mass., to accommodate the increasing travel over that road.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRUSTEE BILL.

The Bill to "Determine the manner of electing Trustees of the Agricultural College," with the plausible intent of "giving the Alumni a representation on the Board," but in reality a mischievous scheme on the part of a few designing persons to legislate the present Board out of existence, has been decisively defeated in the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 5 to postpone its further consideration indefinitely. It is quite unnecessary for us to say that it deserved the disposition which has at last been made of it. It has been a prolonged and bitter contest on the part of the originators of the movement, and the public as well as the members of the Legislature must rejoice that it has finally ended. The Governor, in his annual message, expressed the wish that the Alumni should have a voice in the "Overseership" of the College, and accompanied the recommendation with the distinct official avowal that "no more spasmodic legislation" was needed in connection with the College. If it were left undisturbed in its present course, it would all the sooner be in a condition to invite endowments from the friends of agriculture in the State. The petition for a change in the mode of electing Trustees was not understood at the first as it has come to be since. It was during the confusion and haste incident to such an understanding that the bill just defeated in the Senate passed the House of Representatives. Since that time, public opinion has become better informed on the question, and we do not doubt that if the bill were to come before the House again, with the present clear understanding of its real merits and motives, it would meet with the same deserved end which has overtaken it in the other branch of the Legislature. The "Overseership" of the College is a distinct body from that of the Trusteeship. But the Trustees have been willing to open the doors to the Alumni wider even than that recommended by the Governor, by giving them representation in the Trusteeship in addition to their eligibility to the "Overseership." And yet the projectors of this scheme have falsely represented that the Trustees were unfavorable to Alumni representation not only in the Trusteeship, but also in the "Overseership" as recommended by the Governor. With these misrepresentations extensively circulated by letters and printed circulars throughout the State, we do not wonder that many well known and highly respected agriculturists were misled in the matter and allowed their names to be quoted as favoring the Bill.

It became necessary to explain, to begin with, that the petition on which the bill rested was not the genuine expression of the wishes of the alumni of the College. It may have been of six or seven of them, and doubtless was; but very soon afterwards the Executive committee of the Associate Alumni appeared in an open representation to the Legislature that the prime object avowed, namely, alumni representation on the Board of Trustees, had been entirely lost sight of in the selfish designs of those who drafted the bill that has just been defeated. They denounced the manner in which the signatures of the alumni had been procured for the petition, and protested that no such thing as a desire for the passage of such a bill was ever intended to be expressed by them. They likewise declare that the Trustees have never been opposed to simple alumni representation on their board, but that it can be obtained in a more direct, effectual and advantageous manner than by the bill in question. They do not hesitate to assert that, instead of the alumni having been really heard in this matter, the framers of this bill have assiduously labored to prevent it. A plain statement like this very naturally helped to enlighten public opinion on the subject, and to bring about the result that has at length been happily reached.

The discussion of the bill in the Senate revealed the strength and character of the friendship which is felt for the College among the intelligent and conservative men in that body, and their appreciation of the self-sacrificing services of the Trustees of the College, notwithstanding an evident outside pressure to make manifest the intense hostility that lurks in certain minds to the true and permanent welfare of this youngest of kindred institutions in the State. The plausible consideration was urged in support of the bill, that it would tend to infuse new blood and better methods into the management of the College. This was more than answered by the friends of the College. Senator Bennet responded vigorously in opposition to the bill, insisting that it was a great public wrong to legislate out of office the men who have performed so much valuable service, for a long series of years, for the College and the cause to which it is devoted. He thoroughly believed in the policy of the Legislature's letting the College alone. His remarks were as eloquent as they were forcible and convincing. Senator Crocker showed that the assumption that other institutions of kindred character in the State were compelled to elect their Trustees from the alumni was entirely without foundation. The Trustees in all cases can fill vacancies from whatever source they see fit. Alumni are naturally selected from, as they are sure to be in the case of the Agricultural College. Only it is essential that they shall have first shown themselves to be more than mere alumni, in being experienced citizens and matured men.

Senator Horton very justly and logically held that to change the tenure of trusteeship at this time would be a breach of contract with them on the part of the State; the State had paid off the College debt on condition that the Trustees should manage the College without involving the State any further; the Trustees had done so; but if now they were to be arbitrarily changed by legislation, it followed that the State would no longer be absolved from any obligations which the College might incur, and as a result in a few years the new irresponsible body of Trustees would knock at the door of the Legislature for $50,000 to get out of the debt they had incurred. Senator Whiton touched on the same vital point with fresh force; and he likewise showed that the way for the alumni to secure a representation in the Overseership of the College, as recommended by the Governor, was to identify themselves actively with the county agricultural societies and thus approve themselves to the confidence of the public as friends of agriculture in the best, because the practical, sense. Senator Rockwell paid a timely and eloquent tribute to the sacrifices, both of money and time, made by the Trustees ever since the College had an existence; men who had carried it through evil and good report successfully, and finally led it to the triumph of being a self-sustaining institution. His speech was an eloquent one, and in all respects such as the College richly merit at the hands of all intelligent and liberal appreciators of its real aim and purpose.

It has done no harm to the College to have to encounter this opposition even in the guise of professed friendship. It has shown that it can stand in spite of open enmity and interested patronage. The fogs have been dissipated, and the skies at last are clear. Now let the alumni and all true friends of the College join hands heartily for strengthening its position and widening its influence. There is no need of paying any further attention to the factious spirit that is as ready to practise disguise as to assume an attitude of open hostility in order to further its own ends. Only the immediate and permanent good of the College should now be seriously considered. The alumni will never be debarred from representation or influence on the Board of Trustees, any more than is the case in other institutions in the State. Harmony and energy will place it on a proud elevation of practical usefulness to the cause of agriculture. We most earnestly bespeak for it the fullest possible exhibition of these two effective agents for success.

As one of the potent forces in correcting current misrepresentations respecting the College and staying the tide of prejudice born of error, the subjoined Remonstrance to the defeated bill claims a place at the close of this commentary:—

REMONSTRANCE

Against the Bill to Determine the Manner of Electing Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In the Senate, Thursday, April 21, Mr. ROLFE of Essex presented the remonstrance of MARSHALL P. WILDER and other Trustees of the MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, against the passage of the bill to determine the manner of electing Trustees of that College. The remonstrance was placed on file. It is as follows:—

The undersigned, Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, remonstrate against the passage of the bill entitled "An act to determine the manner of electing Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College," for the following reasons:—

First—The manner of the present election of Trustees was established by an act of the Legislature without consultation of the Board of Trustees at that time existing, and was enacted for the purpose of bringing the manner of election of members into harmony with all existing educational Boards in the State.

Second—The present established system of election in all educational Boards of Trustees in Massachusetts, with which this at one time was an exception, and is now in harmony, gives confidence to the public and secures favorable donations and endowments for our educational institutions on account of the stability which the system secures.

Third—The Massachusetts Agricultural College is now out of debt and self-sustaining, and has been brought to its present condition of prosperity by the active means adopted by the present Board, and to make an exception in the manner of perpetuating the existence of the Board would be a reflection upon the Board, and is not justified with specific charges and an opportunity given to the members of the Board to be heard upon such charges.

Fourth—Representations that the present members of the Board are averse to electing members of the alumni to fill vacancies is absolutely false; and a careful canvass of the material furnished by the alumni, whenever a vacancy has occurred, has been the invariable practice of the Board.

For these and other reasons upon which rests the future strength, welfare and prosperity of the College, we remonstrate against the passage of said bill.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.
CHARLES L. FLINT, Ex-Pres. and Sec'y of the Board.
HENRY COLT of Pittsfield.
PHINEAS STEADMAN of Chicopee.
CHARLES G. DAVIS of Plymouth.
HENRY L. WHITING of Cambridge.
DANIEL NEEDHAM of Groton.
WILLIAM KNOWLTON of Upton.
JOHN CUMMINGS of Woburn.
JAMES S. GRINNELL of Greenfield.
BENJAMIN P. WARE of Marblehead.
O. B. HADWEN of Worcester.
GEO. NOYES of Boston.

☞ *Scribner* for May is universally pronounced the best issue in all respects of this deservedly popular magazine. Its illustrations are profuse and superb. The literary contents are brilliantly varied, and by favorite authors. The editorial management shows a freshness both of energy and inspiration. Carlyle, Dickens, Artemus Ward, the Pitcairn Islanders, Jenny Lind, and Peter the Great, form the salient subjects of the number, and this should be guarantee enough of the high and varied character of the contents. The rumor is current that Scribner will shortly take the name of "The Century." A. Williams & Co. have it.

☞ *St. Nicholas* for May blossoms out like the Spring. Its stories, sketches, verses and pictures are by authors and artists who are well and widely known in juvenile circles. The very titles of the pieces in St. Nicholas make a collection that is enough to captivate the young imagination. It is altogether a sort of wonderland in juvenile literature, in which all young, and not a few old, readers like to lose themselves. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

☞ *Blackwood's Magazine* for April reviews Shadwell's Life of Lord Clive, explains Freaks of the Telegraph, and has a fresh essay on Old Scotch Society and a paper explanatory, from the tory view, of Greece and her claims. Published in this country by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co.

☞ *Gypsies*, or, Why we went Gypsying in the Sierras, is a new book by Dio Lewis, M. D., whose practical purpose is to prove, by a spirited narrative, that "life in the open air restores man to harmony with nature." The book describes, treats of, and shows up a manner of life for which thousands yearn, and demonstrates that the open-air cure is as good as the ocean-cure, any day. It is really the record of a vacation after thirty years of incessant work. It was a three years' rest on the Pacific coast, including three summers of camp life in the mountains of California. The life thus led, with its great and interesting variety of incidents, is sketched in a vivacious style, and we should not be surprised if it led many others to try the same experience. Published in handsome form, with numerous illustrations, by the Eastern Book Company, Boston.

☞ *The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor* has just been issued, and is full of information and Statistics. It is proof of unwearied labor and care, and it may well be pardoned to the compilers of it, working under the supervision of Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau, if they have necessarily left some of the work of digestion in respect to the contents of this Report to the reader. But it is an invaluable record of vital and current facts in all particulars.

☞ THE GLOBE COMPANY will complete its Locomotive Works by contract so as to occupy them in August next. A 120 horse Buckeye engine and boiler has been contracted for with Hill, Clark & Co., of Boston, and other machinery has been ordered from the same firm to the amount of $6,000. In addition to this the Putnam Machine Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., has contracted to deliver heavy tools to the amount of $20,000; also George W. Fifield of Lowell, Mass., for $5,000 worth, and other builders to a further sum of several thousand dollars worth of tools, so that the company will be enabled to build its patent Anthracite Waste Consuming Locomotives. This statement is made to show capitalists that The Globe Co., is in reality proceeding with the construction of its works, and purchasing tools for their full equipment.

☞ *The Beacon Light* is a collection of Hymns and Tunes for Sunday Schools, by J. H. Tenney and E. A. Hoffman. It is still another collection of Sunday School songs. The authors enjoy a wide reputation as hymn-writers and composers of music. It is, as a fresh contribution to Sunday School songs, a beautiful and superior collection. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

☞ Consumption commences in impaired vitality and debility; strengthen both brain and body with Vitalized Phosphites, and thus PREVENT debility and consumption. Vitalized Phosphites is a cerebral food, increasing the activity and power of both brain and body. Its effects are permanent, not a stimulant like brandy, but a vitalizing element to the nerves. Physicians have prescribed 300,000 packages, curing weakened digestion, mental and physical exhaustion and nervous disorders. It is a brain and nerve food. For sale by F. Crosby, 666 6th Ave., N. Y., and druggists.

☞ *A Nameless Nobleman*, is the title of the first volume of the "Round Robin" Series of anonymous novels, which is to contain works of prominent American writers. It is a very picturesque and thrilling tale. While the characters of the story are outlined with delicate precision and consummate art, they still have free life and movement in a most ingenious and complicated plot, equally removed from sensationalism and dullness. The scenes are laid in Paris and Provence, Quebec and New England, and the actors are French nobles and Puritan rustics, moving in the most quaint and picturesque years of the colonial era. The *denouement* cannot be guessed by a veteran reader of romance. James R. Osgood and Co., publishers.

☞ *Gates' Garget Cure*, for the cure and prevention of garget in cattle, has had a thorough test, and is widely and highly endorsed by those who actually know its value from experiment. Its special adaptations are recited in the advertisement elsewhere. It can be had of all druggists.

AROUSING ITS READERS.

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden news of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co, with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and cure them.—*Memphis Appeal.*

☞ The article copied elsewhere from the Hartford *Evening Post*, will be read with great interest, fortified as it is with statements relating to prominent men and which would be contradicted at once were they not founded on facts; without expressing any opinion in the matter we submit the article leaving the reader to draw his own conclusion.

READ AND RUN.

— Immigrants are pouring into this country at an unprecenented rate.

— A second track through the Hoosac Tunnel is called for at the State House. It will cost some $650,000.

— A Missouri Congressman-elect has thought it necessary to deny publicly that it is in contemplation to invade Mexico with an armed force, of which Gen. Grant is to be the commander.

— A granddaughter of Gen. John Stark, of New Hampshire, died recently in Michigan.

— Vennor, the weather prophet, is about to open a mining exchange in Montreal.

— The Nihilists hate the new Czar as badly as they did his predecessor. A Nihilist manifesto, announcing his approaching death, was received a few days ago by all the Russian ministers and court officials.

— There is little doubt that the narrow-guage system of railroads is at no distant day destined to traverse the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

— Edwin Booth intends soon to return with his wife to America.

— The fact yet to be demonstrated in regard to Maine mining is the permanency of the paying silver veins of that section.

— Money is fast becoming a drug in the market.

— The President will attend Commencement at Williamstown, in the latter part of June, unless prevented by official duties.

— Russia has issued a circular note, inviting the powers to a conference, to consider measures against anarchists.

— The culture of arrowroot in Florida is said to yield a thousand dollars to the acre in profit.

— Sarah Bernhardt says that one meets the same types of the American in Texas that is to be found in Boston. We think Sarah's judgment a dull one.

— It is a literal fact that the present Czar is a prisoner in his own palace.

— Fifteen thousand emigrants landed in New York last week.

— The Providence railroad depot in this city is so agreeable a place to stop in, that somebody says it is a pleasure to miss a train there.

— It is now pretty well ascertained by the South that the coarser grades of cotton can be manufactured there, when Northern mills lose money.

— There are now more than a thousand iron and steel manufacturing establishments in the country, the increase having been twenty-five per cent. since 1870.

— It is the general opinion that vegetation hereabouts is from a week to ten days later than it was last year.

— Postmaster-General James has broken up the star route system in connection with the mails.

— The youngest soldier who served in the Union armies during the civil war is supposed to be J. T. Sator, of Chicago, who enlisted when fourteen years and five months old, in June, 1862.

— Tacking tidies on the wall is styled a New York freak.

— An easy way of decorating a dinner table is to lay crosses of four fern leaves, with a camellia in the centre, just in front of each plate.

— The urgent requirements in the island of Chio are reported to be increasing daily, and present resources are adequate only to immediate wants.

— The birthday of Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system, was celebrated by a public meeting in the chapel of the Arlington Street Church in this city, last week.

— The annual rush for liquor licenses is on.

— Open street cars will begin to show themselves hereabouts, though May shows its full share of uncertain weather.

— The naval officers composing the Jeannette Relief Board have completed their work, and submitted their report to the Secretary of the Navy.

— The Greeks are submitting to the inevitable in relation to the frontier line.

— Western floods have been on a scale that is unprecedented. Damage and destruction are reported everywhere.

— Sitting Bull is expected to come in shortly.

— Kansas promises a bigger wheat crop this year than she has yet contributed to the food resources of the country.

— The circus has come to town, and it means the opening of the season.

— The opening days of the civil war, which began twenty years ago, have been observed in various localities hereabouts.

— The aquarium in New York has become a failure in consequence of injudicious management.

— Tulips are showing their colors in a few favored sunny spots.

— The purchase and fitting up of special railway carriages is the latest madness of money-spending millionaires in Europe. Mrs Mackey set the fashion in Paris.

— The land league of Ireland is in doubt about opposing the new land bill of the Ministry.

— Postmaster General James is breaking up the old, corrupt post-office contracts as fast as he can find them.

— Disraeli, the late Lord Beaconsfield, entirely severed himself from family ties, absolutely ignoring his kith and kin.

— Barnum's circus will be around about the first of June.

— Two of Theodore Tilton's daughters have been married in Europe to American gentlemen. He supports his wife and her mother, but sustains no other relations to them.

— Carlyle was well-to-do, after all. His personal estate has been sworn under $150,000. His friends at the last helped him to make better arrangements with his publishers.

— The New York and New England railroad will be completed to the Hudson by July.

— The annual report of the State Bureau of the Statistics of Labor has been completed.

— About one-half of the population of Biddeford, Me., consists of French Canadians.

— Victor Hugo is reputed to be a millionaire as well as a poet.

— The change from winter to spring is a tardy one in New York as well as here.

— The late Dr. Chapin's library has been selling at auction in New York, and brought generally good prices.

— The present Czar is the first one since Peter the Great who has not married a German wife.

— We can boast a greater assortment of toads and frogs in this country than can any other land.

— In death, the face of Beaconfield is said to have looked many years younger than it did in the later years of his life.

— A powder magazine containing a thousand kegs of powder, situated about three miles out of Bridgeport, Conn., was exploded one day last week, shaking the buildings about the city as if there had been an earthquake.

A large number of important arrests are reported to have been made in Russia.

— New Orleans requires its horse-car lines to pay $300,000 for a renewal of the right of way for twenty-five years, and to give bonds for keeping streets used by them in good condition from curb to curb.

— The telephone has reached Springfield, and it occasions an excitement to correspond.

— It is the season of spring-cleaning, and that means lively times for housekeepers.

— New Yorkers complain worse of their Croton water than we Bostonians do of our Cochituate.

— Small-pox and cholera threaten to become epidemics in New York in consequence of the filthy condition of the streets. Dr. Willard Parker says the streets contain all the factors of a pestilence.

— Destructive fires are reported in the woods in many towns around us, being generally started by children or persons bent on costly mischief.

— The Marquis of Salisbury is now expected to be the head of the Conservative party in England, since Beaconsfield's death. He has large parliamentary experience, and was in close sympathy with Beaconsfield, but he lacks the tact and address of his late brilliant leader.

— Minister White is reported to be anxious to leave Berlin and get back again to Cornell University.

— Since the year 1868, New York State has paid $156,250 to her fish commissioners, by whose efforts the waters of the State have been well stocked with fish. No river in America is said to be so thoroughly fished as the Hudson. From five to ten millions of young shad are turned loose every year at Catskill.

— Five courses of soup are common at dinner parties in Japan.

— Some of the Paris journalists sneer at Gambetta for his readiness to accept invitations to dinner from the clothiers, wine merchants, and commercial travellers, to whom he expounds his views, in after-dinner speeches, on questions of the day.

— There is a class of Nihilists known as Federalists, who advocate the cutting up of Russia into a number of small States, to be governed like the United States of America.

— The newly elected mayor of Chicago is against the enforcement of Sunday laws, while the new mayor of Cincinnati is pledged to enforce a very strict Sunday law.

— Abbotsford, the creation of Sir Walter Scott, is to be let by the year or for the season. Pleasant as is the situation by the banks of the rippling Tweed, the interior of the house is described as depressing and funereal.

— Smuggling has largely increased in German ports, in consequence of Bismarck's new tariff.

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctor visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A SAFE AND SURE means of restoring the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness. ap2 5t

☞ Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

☞ Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms. aug21 52

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., New York City.* je12-13t

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cts. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y. nov27-26t-eow

MARRIAGES.

In this city, April 14th, by Rev. A. J. Patterson Edward K. Billings of New York to Miss Addie W. Stanwood of this city.

In this city, April 20th, by Rev. H. W. Foote, William W. Appleton of New York to Anna D., daughter of the late Henry J. Sargent.

In Pigeon Cove, April 21st, by Rev. E. Davis, Almon Mason to Miss Hattie Story.

In North Easton, by Rev. W. L. Chaffin, Frank M Swain to Alice S. Lynch.

DEATHS.

In Melrose, April 22d, Florence Plummer, infant daughter of George E. and Martha F. Carr, 10 mos.

In Norton, Mass., April 21st, John R. Rogerson, Esq., 67 years.

In Concord, N. H., April 22d, Mr. Abiel Chandler, 75 years.

In Andover, April 21st, Caroline H., widow of the late Dr. Ezra Abbott of Canton.

In Worcester, April 16th, Nancy, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Atwood, formerly of Roxbury, 85 yrs.

In Wayland, April 22d, suddenly, Col. David Heard, 87 years 7 months.

In Reading, April 23d, Melvin Kingman, 39 years 11 months.

In Arlington, April 24th, Arthur Mair, youngest child of Warren W. and Sarah E. Rawson, 18 months 9 days.

In St. Louis, Mo., April 20th, suddenly, William O. Taylor, 50 years.

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—We quote car lots for cash supers at $4 00 ⅌ bbl; low extras at 4 25@4 50; Wisconsin common extras at $4 50@5 50; Minnesota at $4 75@6 ⅌ bbl; Ohio and Michigan at $5 50@5 75 ⅌ bbl; Indiana at $5 50@6; St. Louis and Southern Illinois at $6@6 50, with now and then a brand selling at a higher price. Winter wheat patents at $6 50@7 75, and spring wheat do at $6 50@8 00 ⅌ bbl, the latter an outside price. Corn meal is steady at $2 60@2 65 ⅌ bbl; rye flour at $5 50, and oatmeal at $5 ⅌ bbl for common; $5 75 for patent C, and $6 25 for groats.

Corn.—Market firm at 62@62½c, while no grade quotes 59½@61c.

Oats.—Very firm at 50@50½c for No. 2 whites. The receipts continue to be light.

Bran.—Is quoted at $18@18 50, and $21 for coarse middlings.

Beans.—The market has advanced to $2 65 @2 70 for choice hand-picked pea, and $2 65 for do do mediums out of first hand in car lots. Choice improved yellow eyes are strong at $2 45 @2 50, and old-fashioned yellow eyes at $2 40@2 45. There is a good jobbing demand for peas at 90c for common roasting, and $1 15 for choice. Split peas quiet at $5 40@6.

Fruit.—Holders of choice evaporated apples have advanced their quotations ½c, and at the range of 8@9c the market is quick. For quartered and sliced, at 4½@4½c, there is a good demand. Choice Baldwins and Russets are very scarce, and the sales of such are in a jobbing way at extreme figures. In wagon loads selections can be quoted at $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sugar.—Is very slow and in good supply. We quote small cakes at 10@12c; tubs and pails at 8@9c, and syrup at 60@85c.

Game.—The supply of grouse is light, at 65@75c. Quail at $2@2 50. Jacksnipes at $2. Turkeys steady at 20@21c; fowls at 15@20c, and last fall's chickens at 18@20c.

Potatoes.—Rose not strictly choice, 80c; Prolifics, 80@90c; Jacksons, 75@80c, and white Brooks, 70c. We quote St. Andrews turnips at $1 ⅌ bbl, and white flat at $1; Cabbage at $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; native onions at $5@5 25 if choice, and Bermudas at $2 25 a crate.

Hay.—There continues to be a good demand for fancy hay that will command $23. For choice coarse, $21@22 is the full market, while medium ranges at $18@20. Rye straw at $26@27; oat quiet at $12.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

We quote for job lots long cut clear Pork, $22 @22 50 ⅌ bbl; short cut do, $22@22 50 ⅌ bbl; backs, $22 75@23; lean ends, $18 50@19; new mess, $18 50@19; prime mess, $16 50@17 50; light backs, $21; boneless family, $20; extra prime, $14; old mess, $17; lard in tierces, 12½@12½c ⅌ lb; 10-lb pails at 12½c; 5-lb pails at 13c; 3-lb do at 13½c ⅌ lb. Smoked hams at 10½@11c for large and 11½@12c for small; canvassed hams, 11½@12c. Breakfast bacon at 11½@11½c; smoked shoulders at 8@8½c, and smoked ribs at 7½@8c ⅌ lb

Beef.—Is steady at full prices and stocks are light. We quote extra plate at $14 00@14 50, and family at $14@14 50; mess at $10 50@11 50; extra mess, none in the market. Fresh beef is steady. We quote at 6½@8½ for steers. Hinds at 9@10½c; fore at 5½@6½c; rattles at 5@5½c, and ribs at 7@8c. Eastern veal at 5@9c, and Worcester county, 8@11c. Mutton—Eastern at 6@9c, and Brighton at 8@10.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

The Western flood reports, and the possibilities of a restricted supply for the week of Western creamery and ladle-packed, seems to have increased the buyers for such lines, and while the market gathered no very strong tone from this demand it did actually hold against further decline. At the best this was an improvement, for the market on all grades of butter had been weakening steadily last week, and for the previous five days had daily shrunk from ½@1c. We quote Western creamery at 28@31c, with a few special marks securing an advance of 3c; on ladle-packed, 20@21c for the best, and rather strong. For Northern dairy the range is 20@25c, and on selections an advance of 3 to 5c is secured, which, however, represents the jobbing range out of second hands.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

The market has held a range of 16@16½ for lots, while owing to the light supply the jobbers have been able to secure from 16½ to 17½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

One of the leading cattle men of Wyoming Territory states that up to the 1st of March their cattle had never done better in any season than in the closing one. He says, however, that in Nebraska, Colorado and other sections, cattle have not done so well, and losses may be severe. Wyoming seems to have had the best of it in a season well calculated to test the stock sustaining ability of any region.

The driving storms of the winter in Nebraska drifted thousands of cattle from the ranges north and west down the Platte valley, and much damage has been done by the half-famished animals eating up hay and fields of corn-stalks. Barbed wire fences offered little obstruction to the hungry brutes. The number of cattle upon the valley is estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 head, scattered from Cozad to Kearney.

Cattle.—The supply of the past week was fair both as to numbers and quality, though there continues quite a scarcity of fully matured and heavy beeves. With a brisk demand for shipment and export, competition for the best offerings, therefor, was sufficiently animated to hold prices up well. Everything possessing the requisite amount of flesh was wanted either by Eastern buyers or for export, and the cheaper qualities, such as cows, heifers, bulls, light steers, and mixed stuff were wanted by city butchers and operators in canned beef. The stocker trade was rather quiet, but steady, country buyers being slow to pay the extreme outside figures demanded. Extra to fancy graded beeves sold (for export) at a range of $6@6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; prime to strictly choice shipping steers at $5 40@5 90; fair to good do at $5@5 35; common to medium do at $4 60@4 90; stock steers and feeders at $3 25@4 50, and poor to choice butchers' stock at $2 25@4 25, with the bulk of the cows and mixed lots at $3@3 75.

Hogs.—Were again in light supply, and they sold as fast as received at enhanced values, the market ruling stronger and 35@40c ⅌ 100 lbs higher in sympathy with the manufactured products. During the week there was an advance of 75@80c ⅌ bbl in mess pork, 35@40c ⅌ 100 lbs in lard, and ½@¾c ⅌ lb on meats, the trading on 'Change being mainly in mess pork, lard, and short rib sides for May and June delivery. The quality of the offerings showed a slight improvement, and packers bought more freely of good heavy hogs than for some time past. We now quote common mixed to fair heavy packing grades at $5 80@6 15; fair to strictly prime assorted heavy shipping at $6 15@6 60; common to choice light at $5 90@6 20, and skips, culls and inferior offerings at $4 25@5 75, according to quality.

Sheep.—We have to report a better market, on the whole, for sheep, and as shippers and exporters are buying freely of good to choice stock, prospects are quite favorable for a continuance of fair prices. Chicago is getting to be a big sheep market, as the receipts this spring show. We now quote prime to choice grades at $5 75@6 25; fair to good at $5@5 60, and common to medium at $4 25@4 90.

NOTE.—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 3c ⅌ lb for averages of 200 lbs and over, and at 1c for averages of less than 200 lbs. —*Prairie Farmer.*

MODERN MIRACLES.

Some Investigations by an Old-School Physician Into the Question, Have Miracles Ceased?

Special Correspondence of THE HARTFORD POST.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 13.

A year or so ago I became much interested in the reports of wonderful cures effected by a plain, uneducated man, somewhere in Virginia, without the use of any medicine, and, as the stories went, simply "by the laying on of hands." One of the leading New York dailies sent a reporter to visit the man, who, after a careful investigation, confirmed the marvelous stories of the apparent miracles. The man himself claimed no miraculous power. He did not know, so he said, *how* the cures were brought about—he simply knew that a great many diseases yielded to his touch, or were removed by his gently rubbing the patient for a short time. Many of these cases were of long standing, and had been pronounced hopeless by the regular physicians.

As a medical man myself, having devoted years of study and thought to the many phases of disease and its treatment, I was deeply interested in the stories of this obscure Virginian's power, and wished to visit him and investigate for myself, but other arrangements prevented, and I lost track of him for the time.

Recently a number of remarkable cases, somewhat of the same character, have come to my notice, which I have availed myself of the opportunity to investigate. While I sincerely desired to make an impartial investigation, I am not sure that my prejudices as an "Old-School" physician, accustomed to regard everything outside the "regular" profession as quackery, may not have influenced my mind somewhat against the modern miracle workers. Certainly if this had been a murder trial I would have been rejected from the jury on account of previously expressed opinions, but as it was *not* a murder trial I put my prejudices on their good behavior, and resolved, if possible, to get the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning these remarkable cases.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than they are dreamed of in thy philosophy," must not be forgotten by any one who would conscientiously investigate the merits of new discoveries in the sciences—especially in the medical science.

The first case that came to my notice was that of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, late president of the Pennsylvania railroad, the particulars of which I shall give further on in this letter. A friend who was on intimate terms with Colonel Scott, and knew all the particulars of his remarkable case said to me a couple of months ago, "I tell you what it is, Dr. B. that cure of Colonel Tom Scott would have passed for a miracle in Bible times. And why *shouldn't* we have miracles now as well as then?"

"I don't know," I answered, "unless, as Topsy would say, 'it's 'cause we's so wicked.'"

I met this friend again the other day in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the city "Come with me," he said, "and I'll introduce you to the man who cured Colonel Scott; and if I'm not mistaken I'll give you some nuts to crack that will keep your old fossilized 'regular' faculties busy the balance of your natural lives."

"Where is he?" I inquired.

"His office is just around the corner here—only four or five minutes' walk. Come on;" and taking my arm, we walked down Fifth Avenue, and, turning the first corner, ascended the steps of a handsome brown stone front. My friend rang the door bell, and we were ushered into a handsome parlor.

"Don't introduce me as a doctor," I said, "it might be a little embarassing."

"All right, just as you please," he replied.

Several patients were awaiting their turns for examination. My friend stepped into the office adjoining the parlor, and soon returned accompanied by the "miracle worker." I was disappointed in his appearance. I had pictured to myself an elderly man, large, sedate, almost grim in appearance, while here was a young man, not exceeding 35, and looking even younger, weighing I should think about 135 pounds, five feet eight inches in height, clean shaven, almost boyish looking face, high forehead, and large head. He came forward with a quick, elastic step and a smile on his face.

"Dr. Flower, this is my friend, Mr. B. He has heard of some of your cures and wants to investigate. I would be glad if he could see you examine some of your patients

Dr. Flower greeted me with a cordial grasp of the hand, and invited me into his office.

He called the patient whose turn came next—a middle-aged, intelligent looking gentleman, pale, and rather feeble-looking.

"Mr. B.," said Dr. Flower to me, "please interrogate this gentleman carefully, and see if by any possibility I can know anything about his case. And I prefer that you shall make the examination on that point to your entire satisfaction, and not in my presence."

I retired to the parlor with the gentleman, who assured me that Dr. Flower could not possibly have the slightest information about his case.

"He does not even know my name or residence," he said.

We returned to the office. Dr. Flower took the patient's hand, held it a short time in his own, and then commenced a diagnosis which to me, old physician as I am, was the most interesting and wonderful I ever heard. He never asked the patient a single question, but on the contrary specially instructed him not to say a word during the examination. He then went back to the commencement of the patient's troubles some years ago, and step by step came down to the present time, giving in detail a description of the man's symptoms and their various changes from time to time, and then describing minutely his present condition. In doing this he spoke not hesitatingly, as if in any doubt, but positively, clearly and distinctly, as if he knew every word he uttered to be correct beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"Mr. B.," said the doctor, turning to me, "you are here as an investigator, and I am glad you are; now do you wish to ask the patient any questions?"

"Only one, if you please. I would like to have him state whether your description of his case is entirely correct"

"I will answer on my honor," he said: "If Dr. Flower had seen me and examined me every day since the beginning of my troubles he could not have given a more correct description of my case." "Now, doctor," he continued, the one important question with me is, can you cure me?"

"No; I tell you frankly I cannot cure you, and you can never be entirely cured. But you can be greatly relieved, and your life prolonged, no doubt, for many years. If I could have had your case a year or two earlier you could have been restored to perfect health."

I could not help expressing my admiration of the doctor's honor and frankness in not holding out delusive hopes to his patient.

"It's a matter of honor with me," he replied, "always to tell my patients their true condition If their cases are hopeless, they ought to know it."

I carefully watched four other examinations after this, each of a different disease, and all with the same result. In every case his descriptions were minute in detail and entirely accurate, and in private interviews with the patients I was convinced that Dr. Flower could not possibly have had any previous knowledge of the cases.

I have a friend in this city who has for seven years been afflicted with a complication of troubles from which he has not been able to find relief. I knew that Dr. Flower had never seen this man, nor heard of him; and wishing to make a further test of his powers, I made an engagement to bring this friend to his office that evening, and did so. Dr. Flower asked not a single question of either of us, but taking my friend's hand, commenced at the beginning of his troubles, and came down to the present time with as precise a description of the case in all its details as I could have given, having been familiar with it from the first, but differing from myself and other physicians as to the cause.

I noticed on the table a large number of letters, apparently from patients at a distance, and asked:

"Doctor, how do you manage to make examinations where a personal interview is impossible?"

"In such cases I ask a few leading questions by letter. I hardly know how it is myself, but it is a fact that in such examinations I have never yet made a single mistake."

Thus far my investigations had led me only to the descriptions—or, in medical language, the diagnosis of diseases. While this was wonderful, I was more anxious to investigate for myself the reported marvellous—so-called "miraculous"—cures which had been effected by Dr. Flower.

Having a leisure day in Philadelphia last week, I determined if possible to see Colonel Scott myself, and interview him concerning his case, of which so much has been said. I called at the office of the great railroad king, but was disappointed to find him absent from the city. But I met in his office Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Sr., one of the directors of the Pennsylvania road, who was familiar with all the particulars of the case, and he gave me the facts as follows:

"It is well known," said Mr. Kennedy, "that for more than two years Colonel Scott was badly paralyzed. Indeed his left side was almost as dead as it ever will be. He placed himself under the treatment of some of the most eminent physicians of this country, but got little or no relief. Then he went to Europe, consulting and taking treatment of some of the most distinguished medical men of the Old World. He remained there nine months, and then returned home no better than when he left, and hopeless of being ever restored to health. I was acquainted with Dr. Flower, and had personal knowledge of some of the remarkable cures he had effected, and after a good deal of persuasion I induced Colonel Scott to give him a trial."

"I never shall forget that first visit," continued Mr. Kennedy. "I accompanied Dr. Flower to Colonel Scott's residence. The Colonel had very little hope of receiving any benefit from this new treatment. Dr. Flower took the paralyzed hand in his—a hand which Colonel Scott had not been able to shut for more than two years, and which was cold and nearly dead. He held it a short time and then said:

"Now, Colonel Scott, shut your hand."

"Instantly the Colonel shut the hand, the first time he had been able to do so for two years. Now some people may call that a miracle. Call it what you please. I was there and saw it, and the facts are exactly as I tell you. Colonel Scott continued under Dr. Flower's treatment, and in less than six months was cured, and is now in the enjoyment of good health and as actively engaged in business as ever.

This was Mr. Kennedy's account of the cure of the great railroad king. He is one of the directors of the Pennsylvania company, a leading business man of Philadelphia, and one whose statements can be implicitly relied on.

"Now, Dr. B.," said Mr. Kennedy, "as you are investigating these matters, let me give you some other cases even more remarkable than Colonel Scott's. There was Jacob Coverdill. of Germantown, who had not walked for four years. He was carried into Dr. Flower's office, and in thirty minutes walked out without using his crutches! Some people would call *that* a miracle. I don't; but I *do* call it a fact, and I leave you scientific gentlemen to account for it Then there was the little son of Byron Woodward, one of our prominent lawyers, actually almost raised from the dead. Go and see Mr. Woodward, and get the facts of this remarkable case from him."

I found Mr. Woodward in his office, and told him the object of my call.

"Yes," he said, "it was an extraordinary case. My boy, eight years old, was taken sick the first of March with congestion of the lungs and brain. In a few days he sunk into a stupor from which nothing could arouse him. He was entirely unconscious and insensible, and continued so for some days. On the 10th of March, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the attending physician, who is an eminent practitioner of this city, informed the family that there was no hope of the child's recovery, and that that afternoon he would call in consultation another physician, a professor in one of our medical colleges. I then resolved to call in Dr. Flower, and did so. He frankly said the symptoms were all unfavorable and generally considered to be fatal, but he would try and save him. In thirty-one minutes after Dr. Flower laid his hand on the boy's head his skin became moist, he was soon in a profuse perspiration, and in a few minutes more the boy aroused as if awaking out of a natural sleep, all pain had left him, and looking up he said, "I feel well now, and would like something to eat." The attending physician and his friend, the professor, came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and were amazed to find the boy sitting up playing with his toys. They knew nothing of Dr. Flower's visit, and confessed that they could give no explanation whatever of the remarkable change, and that they had never known a person to recover who was in the condition the boy was that morning. And they do not yet know how the boy's life was saved. It seems to me like a miracle, and nothing less. And I could tell you of many other instances of Dr. Flower's wonderful power over all kinds of diseases as remarkable as the cure of my boy."

This was Mr. Woodward's story. He is a gentleman of ability and education, a practical business man, and a shrewd observer. He has carefully investigated these phenomena in many other cases besides that of his son, and he is thoroughly convinced that there is some great power for the relief of suffering and cure of disease which is not understood by the regular medical profession, and which it is the duty of every honest physician to investigate.

That is my own opinion. I have spent a good deal of time in this investigation, and have given you in this letter only a few of the results. I have many other facts as interesting as any I have here given, which I may embody in another letter. Dr. Flower's office is at No. 5 West Twenty-second street, New York, where I am sure any one who wishes honestly to investigate these phenomena will be will repaid for calling.

My own sole purpose is to arrive at the truth. An old school physician myself, I believe that that should be the true electric school—choosing that which is good from all sources, and ignoring nothing without investigation simply because it may be new and may seem strange or improbable. M. D.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—The receipts of Cattle since the opening of this week's market on Sunday have proved extremely heavy, embracing no less than 877 car loads, or 14,909 head, the supply for the same days last week being 13,617 head. These large supplies have had rather a demoralizing effect upon the trade, causing the market to rule weak and a shade lower on all sales effected. The decline apparent in a general way is equal to from 12@20c ⅌ 100 lbs, as but very few transactions have been reported on which more than 6½c ⅌ lb was realized. The highest price obtained last week was 6¾c, and as the quality of this week's Cattle was much the same, and fairly up to the average, the falling off in values may be easily arrived at. Heavy through shipments have gone on to New York, and that market has been well supplied with stock and prices have ruled low. A good attendance of buyers was noted here, and sales were made quite freely when the concessions asked for were obtained. About 2,100 head changed hands up to the close of trade. There is a heavy supply on sale and the market is likely to close on a very weak ruling. The main range on sales made during the week was between 5@6c ⅌ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—The supply for the past six days numbers 25,000 head, or an increase of about 5,000 head. The trade, however, has been quite brisk and higher prices ruled current during the first half of the week. Prime bunches of Sheep, averaging 100 lbs weight, brought 7¾c ⅌ lb, while about the only lot of Yearlings disposed of sold at the same figure. The feeling is less strong and the main ruling is not more than ½c in advance of the close of last week, the range on Sheep running from 5¾@7½c ⅌ lb.—*Albany Journal.*

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending April 30.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	25@28	Beef Liver	8@10
Rump Steak	25@28	Beef Tongue	12@12½
Round Steak	14@17	Corned Beef	6@12
Rib Roast	18@20	Smoked Beef	23@25
Chucks, &c.	8@12	Beef Tongue, salt	12@14
Tripe	10@12		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	10½@11	Smoked Should's.	@9
Clear Salt Strips	11@12	Smoked Ribs	8@9
Single Ham	12@13	Sausages	10@11
Corned Shoulders	7@8	Pigs' Feet	8@9
Briskets	@10	Lard, leaf	11½@12

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	23@25	Mutton, ⅌ lb	10@18
Veal, shoulder	10@12½	Mutton, should's.	8@10
Lamb, ⅌ lb	14@16	Sp'g Lamb, lb	3 00@5 00

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys, lb	18@25	Pigeons, wild, doz.	@
Chickens, Sp'ng	30@38	Philadel. squabs	@4 50
Fresh Fowls	18@25	Widgeon, pair	@
Geese, green	@	Teel, ⅌ pair	50@75
Geese, Mong'l	@	Snipe, dozen	@3 50
Geese, wild	75@1 25	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, common ⅌ pair	1 00@1 50	Brant, ⅌ pair	1 50@2 50
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00@1 25	Yellow Legs, doz	1@3 00
Quail, ⅌ doz.	3 00@3 50	Plover, dozen	@
Grouse, pr	75@1 25	Rabbits, each	@15
Partridges, pr.	@	Venison, ⅌ lb	@
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair	@5 00	Antelope	@
		Pigs, roasting	2 00@3 00
Wild Squabs, doz	1 00@1 50		
Pigeons, stall fed			

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	12@14
Creamery	23@38	Farm	12@15
Choice dairy	30@32	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	25@28	Cape	@22
Common	18@23	Eastern	@19
CHEESE.		Northern	@19
Prime Factory	15@16	Western	16@18

Fruit and Vegetables.

Apples—		Tomatoes, qt.	50@1 50
Table, peck	25@50	Do. Berm'da, qt	@
Baldwins, pk	23@35	Tomatoes, can	12@17
Russets	@50	Citrons, each	@
Dried, ⅌ lb	@	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, bush	1 00@1 25
Table, doz	3 00@5 00	Sweet Pot's, lb	@5
Cooking, pk.	@	Turnips, peck	@20
Grapes—		Beets, bush	50@60
Concord, lb	@	Beans—	
Isabella, lb	@	White, dry, pk	50@87
Catawba, bx	60@75	Lima, quart	@25
Blk Hamburg	@6 00	Cabbages	10@15
Malaga, lb	50@75	Carrots, peck	25@
Oranges—		Parsnips, pk	@50
Havana, doz	40@60	Onions, per pk.	@50
Florida	40@60	Cauliflowers	30@50
Jamaica	25@35	Celery, ⅌ root	10@17
Messina	@20	Lettuce ⅌ head	5@10
Valencia	20@25	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz	20@25	Hubbard, lb	@2
Bananas, doz	50@75	Marrow, lb	1@1½
Peaches, can	20@25	Turban	2@
Whortleberries, ⅌ can	@	Cucumbers, ea	30@60
		Egg Plants, new	@
Cocoanuts, each	6@10	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	@5
Cranberries, pk	75@1 00	Pickles—⅌ gallon—	
Chestnuts, qt	15@	Cucumbers	25@50
Shellbarks, pk.	50@75	Martinos	@
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon	10@20	Limes	@25
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	@1 25	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	@
		per doz	@
Bermuda Onions, new, lb	12@15	Rhubarb, lb	15@
		Artichokes, pk	@75
Neufchatel Cheese, dozen	@75		
Green Peas, ⅌ peck	@1 50		
Green Corn, dozen	@		
Blueberries, quart	@		
Raspberries, quart	@		
Cherries, lb	@		
Tomatoes, Florida, lb	@75		
Asparagus, per bunch	@1 00		
Olives ⅌ gallon	1 50@2 00		
Watermelons, each	@		
Strawberries, per quart	@1 00		
New Squash	@		
Pineapples	30@50		
Peaches, natives, per can	35@		
Okra, ⅌ can	@35		
Dandelions, peck	@30		
Spinach, peck	@30		

Fish, &c

Bass, ⅌ lb	15@20	Shad	35@75
Blue Fish	@12½	Pickerel, lb	@12
Codfish, fresh	@6	Perch, doz	@
Haddock—		White Fish	@15
Fresh, lb	6@	Salmon Trout	@17
Smoked	8@	Brook Trout, lb	40@1 00
Halibut, ⅌ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@
Fresh	@15	Lobsters, lb	@12
Smoked	@12	Frogs' Legs, dz	@40
Fins	@12½	Herring, salt doz	@20
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@6	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz	@25
Mackerel, each	8@20	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb	@12½
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@	Scollops, q't	@30
Eels, lb	12@	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon	@1 00
Smelts	@	Clams, gallon	@70
Flounders	@6	Quohaugs, solid, ⅌ quart	@40
Salmon ⅌ lb—		Tautog	@15
Fresh	40@45		
Smoked, new	@25		
Pickled	17@		
Soft Shelled Crabs, dozn	@		

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash	12 00@13 00	Family, bbl	14 00@14 00
		Tongues, bbl	23 00@26 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl	22 50@23 00	Ohio Prime	14 00@14 50
Pork, Boston ex Clear, bbl	22 00@22 50	Lard, ⅌ lb	12½@13
Boston No. 1	22 00@22 50	Ohio leaf, lb	12½@13
Boston No. 2	21 50@22 00	Hams, Bos'n ⅌ lb	10½@11
Ohio ex. cl'r.	20 00@21 00	Hogs, whole	@8½
Ohio Mess	16 50@17 00		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ⅌ lb	9@11	Lamb, lb	9½@12
Sheep, ⅌ lb	8@12½	Do. Spring, lb	8 00@10 00

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Creamery, prime	33@35	Fine Factory	14@15
do Fair to good	30@32	Fair to good do	11@13
N Y & Vt dairy	28@30	Farm	10@13
prime	28@30	EGGS.	
do do Fair to gd.	22@25	Eastern	@17
Western dairy	20@25	Northern	@17
" Ladle packed	18@23	Western	@18
Common grades	14@17	Cape	@18

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT.		Jacksons	1 50@1 75
Apples, bbl.	2 50@3 50	Onions, bbl.	@4 50
Cranberries, bl		Beans, white—	
Country	2 00@6 00	Medium, bu.	1 50@1 75
Cape	3 00@8 00	Pea, bush.	1 75@2 25
Lemons, b'x.	3 00@3 50	Squashes, cwt—	@1 50
Oranges, box		Hubbard ⅌ ton	15 00@20 00
Havana, bbl	@	Marrow	@
Florida, box	2 50@4 00	⅌ ton	12 00@15 00
Messina	3 50@4 25	Quinces, bbl	@
VEGETABLES.		Pickles, bbl—	10 00@15 00
Potatoes, bbl—		Cucumber	@
Early Rose	@3 00	Limes	@
Common	2 00@2 50		
Olives ⅌ gallon	1 50@2 00		
Oyster Plant, per bunch	15		
Bananas, per bunch	3 50@5 00		
Beets, per bbl	@1 50		
Parsnips, ⅌ bbl	@3 00		
Cabbages, Drumhead, ⅌ bbl	@2 50		
" Savoy "	2 25@2 50		
Turnips, white French "	1 50@1 75		
" yellow "	1 25@1 50		
" white flat "	1 25@1 50		
Celery, ⅌ dozen	@3 00		
Lettuce, ⅌ dozen	75@1 00		
Spinach, per bushel	@1 00		

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Barley, bush.	1 25@1 50	Hung'n Grass, bush	@1 30
Buckwht, ⅌ bush	@	Millet, bush.	@1 45
Clover, White Dutch	25@30	Red Top, sak.	@2 55
Clover, Red	9@10	R. I. Bent, bu.	2 25@2 50
Flax Seed	2 15@2 35	Winter Rye, ⅌ bush	@
Fowl Meadow, ⅌ bushel	2 00@5 00	Ky. Blue Grass	1 50@2 00
Herds Grass, ⅌ bush	3 25@	Orch'd Grass	2 25@2 50
Alsike Clover	@	Golden Millet, bush	@3 00
Lucerne for Alfa	@		

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Country, new	26 00@27 00	Salt & F sh Meadw	9@10 50
Old Hay, ton	@	Straw, ⅌ bund	25@1 00

RELIEF AND CURE OF

Rupture

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, famous for his successful treatment and cure of RUPTURE for the past 30 years, has just returned from his St. Louis office, and may now be consulted daily at his principal office, 251 Broadway.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment, and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a standstill affliction; it is steadily progressive, even unto death, and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

For the benefit of the afflicted who are incredulous regarding Dr. SHERMAN'S great success, he respectfully submits (from among scores of similar letters) the following CONVINCING PROOFS:

WESLEY PHILLIP'S CURE.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that I am entirely cured of my large scrotal rupture. It is one year ago to-day that I received your treatment. I have tested the cure by going without the appliance. My business is that of a locomotive engineer.

My rupture, as you will recall to your mind, was similar to Mr. Jordan's, in your pamphlet of illustrations.

I was ruptured in the year 1863, while in the army. I have tried spring and elastic trusses with great discomfort and injury, my rupture always growing worse. Finding I must get some relief or give up my business, I determined to try you as a last resort, and I must say that I found your treatment a complete success. My improvement and cure have, considering my terrible condition surprised my friends as well as myself. During your treatment I have worked hard in my business, enjoying both safety and comfort and have not lost a day's work. My general health has also improved. I will take pleasure in recommending the afflicted to you whenever I have an opportunity.

You may publish this letter for the benefit of humanity.

My address is 211 East 44th St. With best wishes I remain Yours respectfully, WESLEY PHILLIPS.
NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1880.

DR. KURLEY ABOUT DR. SHERMAN.

W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq., Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir: For the last year I have been living at Ferguson, Mo. Yours of the 7th inst. to hand this A M., inquiring about Dr. J. A. Sherman's treatment. If you have a hernia, or rupture sometimes called, go by all means and consult Dr. Sherman. He has the most perfect cure for it I have ever met with. He made a perfect cure upon my wife. If you see Dr. Sherman present my regards; tell him to write me.
Yours respectfully, R. M. KURLEY, M. D.
FERGUSON, Mo., Feb. 11, 1879.

EXTRACT FROM MR. H. A. CRAIN'S STATEMENT.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear Sir: Six weeks ago this day, about 12 M., I received your treatment for my double scrotal hernia. Your appliance is the first thing in four years that has held my ruptures in place. I have gained five pounds since I left your office, though I have been engaged at very hard work much of the time, climbing ladders, roofing, etc., etc. I am a tinsmith, you will recollect. I am well satisfied with your treatment and appliance; if they effect a cure it will be almost a miracle. The M. D.'s here try to discourage me; one of them says he is ruptured, and always expects to be.

There are a number waiting and watching my case, and constantly inquiring how I get along.

All the doctors about here, except one, declare there is no cure for a case as bad as mine, especially at my advanced age.

I tell them before I saw you I could scarcely keep on my feet, but since I took your treatment I can lay them on their backs at a square Yankee hold. I am improved every way, body and mind. Morals were all sound before. God bless and help you in your good work. Yours in the best of bonds,
H. A. CRAIN.
WHITESBORO, Oneida, Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, on Dr. Sherman's Rupture Treatment.

A. MIX, Esq.—Dear Sir: Am in receipt of yours of the 16th. About two years ago was treated by Dr. Sherman of New York for rupture; had it on both sides. By using one of his appliances and two bottles of his liniment according to directions, for six or eight months, was cured. Wear no truss now, and hope never to need one again, as I am entirely sound, so far as I know or believe.
Very respectfully, yours truly,
HIRAM WARNER.

The above was written to Mr. A. Mix, Macon, Ga., who recently applied to Dr. Sherman for treatment of rupture, from which he had been a sufferer for several years.

The indisputable proof the Chief Justice gives of Dr. Sherman's method of cure is sufficient to lead the ruptured to throw away their burdensome, life-blighting trusses, and avail themselves of his skill and remedies while they have the opportunity to do so.

Parties from abroad can receive treatment and leave for home same day. During treatment any kind of active exercise or labor can be performed without interfering with the treatment, and with safety from the dangers of strangulated rupture. Dr. Sherman's book on Rupture gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves.

It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents. Remember, in writing or calling, that DR. SHERMAN will be, until further notice, at his Branch Office, 43 MILK St., BOSTON, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and at his Principal Office, 251 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, on Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays of each week. mh12-tf

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

It is difficult to find lots of cheese good enough just now to secure the outside, 14½c, and the buyers and sellers are somewhat apart in their views. The fine mild, full milk, late fall factory is about all in second hands, and is held at 15@15½c.

SHARPLESS STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

FOR sale by SAMUEL H. PIERCE, Lincoln, Mass., at $3.50 per thousand. ap30-2t

ATTENTION, FARMERS

WE want 100 acres of Pickling Cucumbers raised for us the coming season, on contract, and delivered at our factories in East Cambridge and Lincoln, Mass. Highest prices paid. For further particulars, address SANBORN, PARKER & CO., 29 South Market St., Boston. ap30-2t

LOST,

April 4th, English Shepherd Dog, 4 years old, black and white, white breast, fore feet from knees down white, yellow spots over eyes, long hair, bushy tail tipped with white; answers to the name of Rover. For the recovery or information of the Dog to LEONARD ALDRICH, Warden Marlboro' Poor Farm, a reward of Ten Dollars will be paid. ap30-3t

Golden Rule Poultry Yards.

Motto, Luke vi: 31.

RARE AND HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Ten varieties. Fowls for sale. Eggs, $2.00 for 13, or $3.50 for 26. Descriptive Circular and Price List sent to any address.
CHAS. S. HASTINGS, Prop'r, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mention Mass. Ploughman. ap30-3t

Wanted,

MAN to work on gentleman's place thirty minutes from Boston—no flowers—but he must know about the care of Lawns and the growing of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Address Box 3151, Boston. ap30-1t

Ayrshire Bull Calves,

Out of Kilbirnie Maid 2d, giving 46 lbs. and Kilbirnie Maid 3d, giving 39 lbs. Price $25 each
COLLIE PUPS, tracing to importation; $8 for dogs and $5 for bitches.
HERBERT MERRIAM, Weston, Mass., ap30-1t Cherry Brook Farm.

Pasturing To Let.

For twenty head of Cattle, good feed, plenty of water. Inquire of
GEORGE N. BIRD, ap30-2t Walpole, Mass.

BRIGHTWOOD NURSERIES, GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BUYERS who have not time, or those prevented by distance, from examining our LARGE STOCK OF FRUIT TREES, which is full in every department, should send for OUR NEW CATALOGUE. It will be sent free to all applicants

Attention is called to our extra large stock of PEACH TREES, which are of superb quality, being fresh and sound to the tip ends. Our new catalogue fully describes them, and gives the time of ripening of each sort.

J. W. ADAMS, Springfield, Mass. ap30-1t

SEED PROTECTOR!

THE subscriber has invented a liquid which will prepare Corn (and Grain of all kinds) so that Crows, Hens, Birds, Squirrels, etc., will not molest it. The Protector is also a preventive against damage from wire worms. Although rejected by the abovenamed intruders on seeded ground, yet the liquid is not poisonous, nor will it injure the seed in the least.

One bottle, costing 25 cents, will prepare ten bushels of grain for seeding.

On receipt of 25 cents, a formula for a preparation that is warranted to protect Onions against maggots, will also be sent.

Money refunded if not as represented.
Address BOX 738, ap30-2t Westboro, Mass.

SWAIN, EARLE & CO. AS THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIMENTING OFFER BEST SELECTIONS from the choicest, highest grades of COFFEE ROASTED, NOT GROUND. INCLUDING IN COMBINATION Old Gov't Java, Male Berry Java, MOCHA AND LIBERIA. 63 and 65 Commercial Street, Boston. (Registered at U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 18, 1874.)

☞ Always packed in one pound white cloth bags. Can be ordered of any Grocer at 35 cts. per lb. Considered as choice a Coffee as can be prepared at any price. ap30-2t

Fruit Farm for Sale.

Excellent Fruit Farm situated 24 miles from Boston on the line of the Boston & Albany R. R.

Buildings are in good order; Cottage House, 7 rooms; good Barn, about 3½ acres of land. Over 50 Apple trees; also Grapes, Peaches and Pears. The soil of the Farm is very fertile and productive.

This Farm is situated on elevated land. Good well water and good neighbors; near good Markets.

Splendid Farm for raising fruits and early vegetables.

Terms low. For further particulars address C. B., P. O. Box 247, Ashland, Mass. ap23-2t

To Let,

IN HARVARD, Worcester Co., Mass., a commodious modern HOUSE in best repair. Has 19 rooms, furnace, bath room, excellent cellar and water. Situated on elevated land commanding fine views, within 5 minutes walk of Post-office, Schools and Churches, one and half miles from depot. Large Barn with outbuildings, and 30 acres of land, with several varieties of fruit. For plans and terms, address P. O. Box 6, Chestnut Hill, Mass. mh5-tf

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. Ask your druggist or dealer to buy it for you, and I will return the money in every case of failure, as above, with thanks. Not a failure for 20 years. $1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET free. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, 14 Central Wharf, Boston. Sent by Express. le23-eow

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE **Won the Highest Medals and Praise Everywhere.**

No Remedy more Widely or Favorably Known. It is rapid in relieving, quick in curing. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and aches and pains generally, it is the unrivalled remedy. ap30-1t

"Bailey's Percheron."

This imported Percheron Stallion will make stand at

"WINNING FARM," BILLERICA, MASS.,

at $20. half forfeit. Bailey's Percheron was imported May 24th, 1880, and last season proved himself a very sure foal getter, seventy-five per cent. of the mares stinted to him being in foal.

For description of this remarkably fine specimen of the best breed of horses in the world, for work, business and driving, see back numbers of the "Ploughman."

ap30-13t JOHN M. BAILEY.

"GEN. WARREN,"

Will be allowed to serve a limited number of approved Mares from April 1st to August 1st, 1881, at

Silver Brook Farm, MILTON, MASS.

Fee, $25.—Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season if I own the horse; if not, the money will be refunded. The Farm is situated on Hillside St., South of Blue Hill. All communications should be directed to DR. F. L. GERALD, Hyde Park, Mass. ap9-tf

HOLSTEIN STOCK FOR SALE.

A few **BULL CALVES.**

Out of the very best Cows. WELL MARKED AND DESIRABLE.

From Wm. A. Russell's Imported Thoroughbred Herd.

For particulars address,
JAMES C. POOR, Manager,
ja22-tf North Andover Depot, Mass.

CHESTNUT HILLS FARM, GROTON, MASS.

I have about twenty head of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, all registered in the "American Jersey Herd Book," which I will sell singly or in lots. Among them are eight milch cows, a fine full-grown bull from O. B. HADWEN'S stock; also several two year olds, yearlings and calves.

Apply at my Farm in Groton, or to FRANCIS M. BOUTWELL, 150 Devonshire St., Boston.
ap16-tf GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

AYRSHIRES, OLD AND YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

For sale by C. B. METCALF,
ap23-tf Worcester, Mass.

DR. WARREN'S BILIOUS BITTERS

THE GREAT **BLOOD PURIFIER AND REGULATOR**

Unrivalled for curing Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness, and all complaints caused by impure blood. Obstructed Circulation, or a deranged and diseased condition of the stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

For General Debility, Loss of Appetite and the various enervating Spring Complaints, these Bitters are a perfect Panacea.

See that the signature of the sole proprietor, JOHN A. PERRY, is on the wrapper, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, General Agents. ap23-13t

Sulky Plow.

Yes, ride and plow. A boy can do the work. Send for circular. FRED ATWOOD, Agent, ap2-7t Winterport, Maine.

"AKRON" SOLE TILE

The best Tile manufactured, and Warranted not to crumble by frost or time. Sold in quantities to suit. Send for prices. D. W. LEWIS. 80 Water Street, Boston.
sep11-9taap14t Agent for Akron Sewer Pipe.

FARMERS are Making $25 to $50 per week selling MANNING'S **ILLUSTRATED STOCK BOOK**

Because every farmer actually needs it. It is the latest and most complete work ever issued in America treating of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc—their breeds, breeding, training, causes of disease, symptoms and remedies. 1000 pages, 400 illustrations. Highly endorsed by such eminent authorities as the President, Vice-Pres., and Sec. of Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgery, Hon. J. W. Gadsden, and others. If you desire profitable work, send at once for full particulars. HUBBARD BROS., 10 Federal St., Boston. ap9-4t

Farmer Wanted.

A PRACTICAL farmer and wife to take charge of the farming department of a Charitable Institute for young lads, where special attention will be given to the raising of small fruits. The wife to assist in housework—none need apply who would not find a portion of their recompense in the pleasure of doing good and reclaiming young wanderers. Salary moderate. Application with references as to character and qualifications, may be directed to Box 3012 Boston Postoffice. mch12-tf

BERRY CRATES and BASKETS. In use 10 years. Best and Cheapest made. Send for Free Circular. N. D. Batterson, Buffalo, N. Y. mh5-13t

SUPERIOR Musical Works.

For Sunday Schools:

THE BEACON LIGHT, (30 cents.) Is undoubtedly one of the best Sunday School Song Books that has been published. By J. H. TENNEY and E. A. HOFFMAN. Send 3 dimes for Specimen Copy.

New Operas:

OLIVETTE. (50 cents.) BILLEE TAYLOR. (50 cents.) THE MASCOT. ($1.50.) Four editions of very popular operas.

For General Readers, and for TOWN LIBRARIES.

MUSICAL LITERATURE

As the Great Masters really created modern music no musician is thoroughly posted until he has read their lives. Ditson & Co. publish excellent and very readable biographies of Beethoven ($2), Handel ($2), Rossini ($1.75), Mendelssohn ($1.50), Chopin ($1.50), Von Weber (2 vols. each $1.50), and Schumann ($1.50). These are all elegant volumes, as are the Romantic Biography of Mozart ($1.75), Beethoven's Biographical Romance ($1.50), and the Letters of Mozart (2 vols., each $1.50), Beethoven's Letters ($2), Mendelssohn's Letters (2 series, each $1.50), and Urbino's Sketches of Eminent Musical Composers ($1.75). Ritter's History of Music (2 vol., each $1.50), and the most entertaining Historical Sketches are those in L. C. Elson's well written Curiosities of Music ($1).

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
ap23-te

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	4990	9,312	114	12,075	1565
Last week	4912	3,393	107	11,775	1169
One yr ago	3301	6,899	453	12,060	930
Horses				200	

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $7 00@$7 75; first quality, $6 00@6 75; second quality, $5 50@5 75; third quality, $4 75@5 00; a few choice single pairs, $8 00@8 75; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 25@4 50.

Working Oxen.—$100@165@ ; @ handy steers, $50@$105 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20 @35, extra, $40@45; farrow and dry, $15@30. Fancy Cows, $50@65.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings $7 00@12 00; two year olds, $13@25; three-year olds, $20@45.

Sheep. Wool—Per lb, live, 3@5½ cts; extra 6@ 6½c. Sheep and Lambs ₩ head, in lots, $2 50@6 00; @ . Lambs 5½@7c ₩ lb. Sheared Sheep—@ c, Spring Lambs @c ₩ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb 7@7½cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @c; retail, 6½@10c N Y Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, @c. Suckling pigs, @ $

Veal Calves.—3@5c ₩ lb.

Hides—Brighton, 7½@ c ₩ lb; country lots, 7@7½ **Calf Skins.**—12@12½c. Bull and stag hides, 5½c. **Tallow.**—Brighton, 3@5½c ₩ lb; country lots, 3½@4 **Pelts**—$1@1 75 each; Country lots, $1 00@1 75; selected skins, $. Sheared Skins, each c; Lamb Skins, @ each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	138		New York		262
N. Hampshire	100	1165	R Island	....	....
Vermont	111	953	Western	4592	6,060
Massachusetts	49	216	Canada	....	
Connecticut					
Total				4990	9,312
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	952	2129	Eastern	138	
Lowell	108	723	Boston & Me.		
Boston & Alb.	3776	6460	On foot & boats	18	
Total				4990	9,312

Drovers & Droves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle and Sheep	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			W C Cheney	10	
Libby-Son	32		C P Burke		57
Wadwell-Howe	57		Sargent-Turner	3	39
A C Libby	8		J H Thomas	8	
Gilmes-Weston	32		H V Whipple	2	26
F H Coolidge & Son	9		R E French		142
			Massachusetts.		
New Hampshire.			H M Taft	2	
G H Messer	2	146	G Leavitt	14	
M Pike	3	65	E W Sears		122
D A DeWolf		160	J S Henry	17	
C D Jewett		110	C Smith	14	
I B Sargent	43	35	W H Bardwell	2	94
Aldrich-Johnson	42	133	**New York.**		
Wood-Roundy	5	8	B Long		262
C Hooper		300	**Western States.**		
P L Slayton		123	A N Monroe	3164	
Vermont.			Hathaway & Jackson	64	
J S Freeman		35	Swift Bros	224	
A Williamson	19		G H Hammond	192	
H Sullivan	14		G W Hollis		6460
H N Harris		80	G A Sawyer		200
N K Campbell	2		C Leavitt-Son	87	
B S Hastings	10		Fitch-Fames	89	
M G Flanders	12		J Stetson	61	
Taylor-Harpin	16	85	E Farrell	71	
H S Britton		300	J McFlynn	64	
F S Kimball	10	31	**Canada.**		
R P Pollard	5	150	C H Potter		56

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, April 26, 1881.

1060 head of cattle were placed upon this market. The northern figured 243 head. There was considerable inquiry for northern; butchers who come to this market seem to look over and procure what they can first of northern, probably because more scattered about, and they want to get over the most tedious part of the business first before proceeding to make their purchases of western, but it time is anyway limited they bid and purchase western. Prices on Northern oxen substantially unchanged from last week, and on western sales indicate but little if any change. Now that the season of Lent is over we expect an improved demand for beef. Butchers need some encouragement having for a number of weeks paid very firm rates until two weeks ago. If the supply from all sources continues to swell a good round total butchers need not fear that present prices will be sustained.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 33 of their best western at 6½c live, weighing 45,390 lbs; 89 do, weighing 126,420 lbs, at 6¼c; 32 others at same price; 15 do, weighing 21,240 lbs, at 6¼c; 12 do, weighing 14,860 lbs, at $5,70; 15 do, weighing 18,100 lbs at 5¼c; 17 do, weighing 17,270 lbs at $5.39.

R. P. Pollard sold 2 stags, 2850 lbs, at 5¼c live; 2 4 year old steers to dress 900 lbs, at 8c, 32 sk.

Aldrich & Johnson sold 8 oxen, average 1550 lbs, at 5c live.

M. G. Flanders sold 2 oxen, dress 1300 lbs, at 8c D W.

F. S. Kimball sold 8 cows (be called them old shells) cost $20 each in the country and sold for $16 each here.

Taylor & Harpin sold 4 oxen to dress 100 lbs at 8¼c D W; 4 fat cows and heifers to dress 500 lbs each, for $125.

Sargent & Turner sold two oxen weighing 3140 lbs at 5¼c live.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ₩ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra..........$6.25@6.50 | Light to fair..$5.@5.37½
Good to prime.$5.50@5.87½ | Slim..........$4.50@4.75
A few lots of premium steers cost...$6.62½@6.75

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, Apr. 26 and 27, 1881.

The latest arrivals of Western on Tuesday were of an excellent quality, which butchers were not slow to appreciate, and in many cases appropriate. To a butcher there is something fascinating in a fine bunch of cattle. They like to look them over, if they do not purchase. What made matters a little better as far as butchers were concerned was the decline of ⅛@¼c per lb. Prices must be easier or exporters cannot see their way clear to make large shipments. One exporter expressed his opinion in this way: that "the cattle market in its present condition was somewhat bilious, and needed renovating considerably, to make the exportation of cattle profitable," and he was not very far from right in his way of thinking. The cattle market was not in any way active. The scale attendant had a little leisure between the different drafts of cattle.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 25 Western cattle, averaging 1,490 lbs, at $6.70; 50 do, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $6.45; 35 bulls, averaging 1,560 lbs, at 5c; 22 cattle, averaging 1,132 lbs, at $6.55; 31 do, averaging 1,133 lbs, at 5¾c; 20 do, averaging 1,145 lbs, $5 35; 42 do, averaging 1,039 lbs, at 5¾c; 27 do, averaging 1 177 lbs, at $5.80; 29 do, averaging 1,285 lbs, at 6c; 30 do, averaging 1,198 lbs, at 5¾c; 29 do averaging 1,285 lbs, at 6¼c; 24 do, averaging 1,257 lbs, at 5¾c.

J. Stetson sold 15 cattle, averaging 1,234 lbs, at $6.05; 10 cattle, averaging 1,227 lbs, at 6c; 11 do, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $5.65.

Fitch & Eames sold 17 cattle, averaging 1,325 lbs, at 6¼c; 15 do, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5.85; 12 do, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 5¾c.

Leavitt & Son sold 12 cattle, averaging 1,300 lbs at $6.30; 4 do, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $6.45; 9 do, averaging from 1,150 lbs, at $5.85; 6 do, averaging 980 lbs, at 5¾c.

E. Farrell sold 10 cattle, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 6¼c; 16 do, averaging 1,225 lbs, at $6.10; 6 do, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6c; 7 do, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 5¾c.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

Supply light, and we expect it will be still lighter the next three weeks, as I. C. Libby and J. Weller, two of our leading Maine drovers, are to take a three weeks' trip out to Kansas City. Prices remain on working oxen and stockers about as last week.

Howe & Wardwell sold a fancy pair of two-year olds, well matched, and raised by Wm. Davidson, of Newport, N. H.; would girth 6 ft, for $100; 1 pr nicely matched (5 years old,) girthing 6 ft 10 in, 3,100 lbs, at $150; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 4 in, 2 400 lbs, at $105; 34 stockers, to go to R. I., averaging 700 lbs, at 4c live.

Libby & Son sold 6 stockers, averaging 800 lbs, at 4c; 4 oxen, 5,400 lbs the lot, at $275.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

In northern sheep and lambs the market was down from ⅛@¼c ₩ lb. This is not the first time that butchers have disappointed dealers dropping the rates. One of last week was offered and owner could not anywhere see himself clear, had them shipped to Lowell to be taken on draft. One lot by C. Hooper, 300 in number, all lambs, were contracted for two weeks ago, a likely flock but they had to be sold at 7¼c, average 98 lbs.

Taylor & Harpin sold 85 fine wool sheep, averaged 113 lbs, to J. B. Thomas at private terms.

R. P. Pollard sold 88 sheep, average 80 lbs at 6c, 72 lambs, average 70 lbs at 7c.

H. D. Fairbanks sold 55 sheep, average 54 lbs at 5¾c.

E. W. Sears sold 23 sheared sheep, 2,200 lbs at 5¾c.

H. V. Whipple sold 26 sheep and lambs, 2,040 lbs at 7c.

G. H. Messer sold 100 fine wool sheep, average 123⅓ lbs to H. B. Goodnough, at top price.

NEW MILCH COWS.

Cows that are really good find immediate sale and at good prices. This week Taylor and Harpin sold a fancy Durham cow and calf for $70, 3 cows and calves at $35 each, 1 at $20, 1 at $47.

H. V. Whipple sold 1 milch cow and calf at $35.

Sargent & Turner sold 1 milch cow and calf at $45.

M. G. Flanders sold 2 milch cows and calves for $95.

T. H. Coolidge & Son sold 1 cow and calf for $57, 1 cow and calf at $60, 2 at $40@$45.

Libby & Son sold 3 springers for $120, 3 choice cows and calves at $120.

A. C. Libby sold 1 cow and calf at $45, 1 springer $37.

Rowe & Woodwell sold 1 nice new milch cow and calf $55, 1 good cow $30, 2 new milch cows $88, 1 good Dutch 2 yr old springer $80.

VEAL CALVES.

The supply figured up largely this week which had the effect of dropping prices ⅛c ₩ lb. A few of the heaviest dealers in calves, F. S. Kimball 214, Martin & Piper 180, Dow & Moulton 160, R. P. Pollard 90. Other parties handled from 3 up to 70.

R. P. Pollard sold 80 calves at 4c live.

Piper & Martin sold 180 head at 4¼c.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

114 head noticed, all sorts and sizes, 22 small 15 lb pigs at $3 ₩ head or 20c ₩ lb, 20 pigs average 40 lbs at $45 or 11½c ₩ lb, 6 pigs average 50 lbs at 12½ ₩ lb, 8 pigs average 25 lbs at $3.25 each or 13¼c ₩ lb, 4 pigs lbs each at $3.50 each. Hogs that have arrived for the week 12,075 at 7@7¼c ₩ lb.

J. P. Squires & Co., 6,824, Chas. North & Co., 4,100, Niles Bros. 1,100 head.

D. & A. W. Collins will have at Brighton Old Yards next Wednesday 1 double deck car load of Michigan and Ohio pigs. They were carred from Toledo, Ohio.

GOATS AND KIDS.

A few only on sale at $3,50@$3 each.

POULTRY.

1000 lbs sold in mixed lots at 12c ₩ lb.

"DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE."

"They cured me of Ague, Billiousness and Kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and the neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester. N. Y. See other column.—*American Rural Home.*

☞ The Chicago *Times* says; Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN AND NERVES that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune.* See other column. ap2-5t

BUCKEYE FORCE PUMPS.

The most complete, simple, durable and easily operated Pump ever made. Has porcelain lined cylinder. NEVER FREEZES. Adapted for deep or shallow wells, and can be used with or without wind engine. Every one warranted.

ALSO THE

New Iron Turbine

WIND ENGINE,

the strongest and most durable Wind Engine in the world. Runs in a light breeze. Will not shrink, swell, warp or rattle in the wind. Thousands in use.

☞ Send for Circular to

EVERETT & SMALL,

43 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

ap30-eow3t

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,** with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

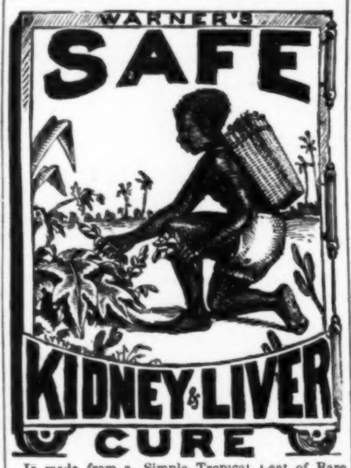
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use **Hop B**

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. **Hop Bitters Mfg. Co.,** Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a **POSITIVE Remedy** for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For **Female Diseases,** Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best **Blood Purifier.** It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at **$1.25** per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO, Rochester, N. Y.

dec4

mh19-15t-asep3-11t

COOLEY CREAMER

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1879.

Butter made by this Process was awarded **Sweepstakes** at International Dairy Fair, 1878, and **Gold Medal** at same Fair, 1879. **Gold Medal** at Royal Agricultural Exhibition, London, 1879.

MANUFACTURED in FOUR STYLES and TEN SIZES.

THE REGULAR.—The cans in this, removed to bench for skimming automatically.

THE JUNIOR.—Skim-mina done automatically without removing cans. THE UPRIGHT OR CABINET.—Has a compartment under water tank, the illuminated conical point of cans projecting into this compartment, skims without removing cans.

THE ELEVATOR.—Has a hoisting arrangement for raising cans out of tank. Milk drawn off automatically before removing cans from platform of elevator.

They require no milk-room. They raise all of cream between milkings. Impure air, dust or flies cannot reach milk set in them. The cans are submerged and water sealed in each style.

Each style has transparent panes for the purpose of determining when the milk is out, and cream about to flow. Our patents cover these processes.

No others have a right to use them.

☞ Send for "DAIRYMAN" giving particulars.

VERMONT F[illegible] MACHINE CO., [illegible]OWS FALLS, VT.

feb19-eo

FLOUR

GRAIN — AT WHOLESALE — HEN FEED

LOW PRICES — FOR CASH

Wheat, Wheat Screenings, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Feed, Corn, Meal, Oats, Bone, Oyster Shells, Egyptian Egg Producer, German Plant Food, Etc., etc.

AND RETAIL

C. G. BROCKWAY & CO. 220 FRIEND ST. BOSTON — C. G. BROCKWAY & CO 135 PORTLAND ST. BOSTON

Single Barrels at Wholesale Prices. Delivered and Warranted.

TRY US ONCE. **C. G. BROCKWAY & CO**

mh26-13t

ENSILAGE.

"Mammoth Ensilage"

[TRADE MARK.]

SEED CORN, THE BEST.

Plant in drills four feet apart, using half a bushel to the acre. **Price $4.00 per bushel,**

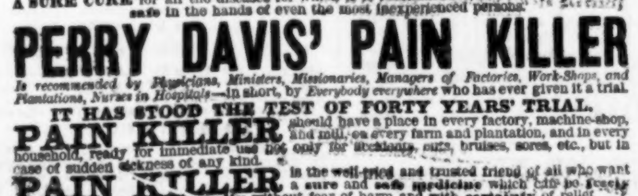
BLUNT'S WHITE PROLIFIC SEED CORN, NEXT BEST. Plant in drills three feet apart, using one bushel per acre. **Price $2.50 per bushel.**

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SEED CORN. Plant in drills three feet apart, using one to one-and-a-half bushels to the acre. **Price $2.00 per bushel.** No charge for bags.

"BOOK OF ENSILAGE," 50 Cents. Best and most complete work on Ensilage

JOHN M. BAILEY,

ap30-2t **"WINNING FARM," BILLERICA, MASS.**



A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, by *Everybody everywhere* who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, and mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief. Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

jol14-eowt

New Advertisements.

Mortgagees' Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by GEORGE FROST to EDWARD P. CHENEY, dated July 1st, A. D., 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Lib. 1228, fol. 265, will be sold at Public Auction, for breach of the conditions of the said mortgage, on the 21st day of May next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of land, situated in said Boston, in that part thereof, formerly called Dorchester, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Northeasterly side of Bird street, distant Southeasterly from the corner of Myrtle and Bird streets, one hundred and thirty-one and 75-100 feet; thence running Northeasterly about right angles to said Bird street, eighty-five and 5-10 feet to land of the City of Boston; thence turning and running East by South, one hundred and thirty-four feet to Baker Place; thence turning and running Southwesterly sixty-seven and 4-10 feet by said place to said Bird street; thence running by said Bird street Westerly forty feet and 55-100; thence continuing in about the same direction twenty-three and 8-10 feet by said last named street; thence continuing along said Bird street Northwesterly, ninety feet and 4-10 to the point of beginning. Containing about twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-six square feet. This conveyance is made subject to a mortgage for three thousand dollars to the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Dedham, being the premises described in the said mortgage, together with all benefit and equity of redemption of the said GEORGE FROST, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns thereon. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ELIPHALET GILMAN,
JAMES E. GILMAN,
FREDERICK N. CHENEY,
Assignees of said Mortgage.

Boston, April 23d, 1881. ap30-3t

Mortgagees' Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by GEORGE FROST to ELIPHALET GILMAN, JAMES E. GILMAN and FREDERICK N. CHENEY, dated February 1st, A. D., 1876, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Lib. 1313, fol. 151, will be sold at Public Auction, for breach of the conditions of the said mortgage, on the 21st day of May next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of land, with the buildings and all the improvements thereon, situated on the Northeasterly side of Greenville street, now called Winthrop street, in that part of said Boston, formerly called Roxbury, being a part of lot numbered seven, (7) on a plan made by Alexander Wadsworth, Surveyor, dated Sept. 22d, 1846, and entered with Norfolk Deeds, at the end of libro. 168, bounded and measuring as follows: Beginning at the Southeasterly corner of said lot numbered seven; thence running Northwesterly on said Greenville street, eighty-five feet; thence turning and running Northwesterly on land belonging to Samuel Beal, one hundred and thirty one feet and nine and one-half inches; thence turning and running Southeasterly on land of Walter Farnsworth, and on land (late of Wm. Phipps,) eighty-five feet; thence turning and running South westerly on land conveyed by Samuel Weld and others to Asa W. Rugg, one hundred and thirty feet one inch to the place of beginning. Containing eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-four and a quarter square feet. Said land being described and set forth in the deed of Samuel Weld and others to me, dated Dec. 1st, 1856, and recorded with Norfolk Registry of Deeds, libro. 251, page 2, subject to the restrictions named in said deed. All of said property being subject to mortgages for eleven thousand nine hundred dollars or thereabouts; to wit, one mortgage of forty-three hundred and four dollars to Samuel Weld, Trustee; and one mortgage of thirty-six hundred dollars to heirs of Nancy Weld, and one of four thousand dollars to Mary E. Willard, Guardian for C. R. Weld. Also one other piece of land, being a part of the above named lot numbered seven, (7) bounded and measuring as follows: Beginning at the Southwesterly corner of said lot numbered seven; (7) thence running Southeasterly on said Winthrop street, fifteen feet; thence turning and running Northeasterly on land of said Frost, one hundred and thirty-one feet nine and one half inches; thence turning and running Northwesterly on land now or late of Walter Farnsworth, fifteen feet; thence turning and running Southwesterly on land of Samuel Beal, one hundred and thirty-two feet, to the corner at which this description commenced. Containing nineteen hundred and seventy-eight and 5-12 square feet, and being the same land conveyed to me by the said Samuel Beal, by deed, dated the tenth day of May, 1869, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, libro. 961, folio. 208, being the premises described in the said mortgage, together with all benefit and equity of redemption of the said GEORGE FROST, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ELIPHALET GILMAN,
JAMES E. GILMAN,
FREDERICK N. CHENEY.
Mortgagees.

Boston, April 23d, 1881. ap30-3t

Mortgagees' Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by GEORGE FROST to CHARLES CHADBOURNE, dated July 1st, A. D., 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Lib. 1229, fol. 1, will be sold at Public Auction, for breach of the conditions of the said mortgage, on the 21st day of May next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situated on Howard street at the corner of Myrtle street, in that part of said Boston lately called Dorchester, and being lots numbered Two, Six, Seven and Eight, (2, 6, 7 and 8,) on a plan made by William A. Garbett, dated Boston, April 5th, 1871, and bounded and measured and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the corner of said Howard and Myrtle streets, and thence running Southwesterly on said Myrtle street, forty-eight and twenty-five one hundredths (48.25) feet; thence turning and running Northwesterly on Lot No. 3, on said plan being land now or late of Spurr, eighty-eight and fifteen one hundredths (88.15) feet, then turning and running Southwesterly on said Lot No. 3 in part and in part Lot No. 4 on said plan, being land now or late of Sears, forty-seven and ninety-five one hundredths (47.95) feet to lot numbered Eleven (11) on said plan, and then turning and running Northwesterly on lots Eleven, Ten and Nine on said plan, and being land owned respectively by Whiting, Campbell and Snow, one hundred and twenty (120) feet, to land now or late of W. S. Ewell, then turning and running Northeasterly on said land of Ewell, sixty-eight and thirty-seven one hundredths (68.37) feet to said Howard street, and then turning and running Southeasterly on said Howard street, two hundred, ten and thirty-three one hundredths (210.33) feet to the point of beginning and containing 12,858 square feet of land according to said plan, excepting a small strip of a few feet taken from the Northwestern corner of lot No. 8, which now forms a part of Howard street, being part of the same premises conveyed to me by the First Parish in Dorchester, being the premises described in the said mortgage, together with all benefit and equity of redemption of the said GEORGE FROST, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ELIPHALET GILMAN,
JAMES E. GILMAN,
FREDERICK N. CHENEY,
Assignees of said Mortgage.

Boston, April 23d, 1881. ap30-3t

Mortgagees' Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, given by CHRISTOPHER TILDEN, JR., to GEORGE FROST, dated September 1st, A. D., 1874, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Lib. 1234, fol. 188, will be sold at Public Auction, for breach of the conditions of the said mortgage, on the 21st day of May next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain parcel of land, situated on Myrtle street, in that part of said Boston formerly called Dorchester, and being Lot No. 5, on a plan drawn by Wm. A. Garbett, dated April 5, 1871, and bounded and described as follows: Southeasterly by Myrtle street, there measuring thirty-seven (37) feet; Southwesterly on Myrtle Place, there measuring eighty-seven and five one hundredths (87.05) feet; Northwesterly by Lot No. 11 on said plan, there measuring thirty-nine and ninety-five one hundredths (39.95) feet, and Northeasterly by Lot No. 4 on said plan, there measuring eighty-seven and four-tenths (87.4) feet. Containing 3354 square feet of land according to said plan, being the same premises conveyed to me by said FROST, by deed of even date herewith and to which reference is hereby made, being the premises described in the said mortgage, together with all benefit and equity of redemption of the said CHRISTOPHER TILDEN, JR., his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

ELIPHALET GILMAN,
JAMES E. GILMAN,
FREDERICK N. CHENEY,
Assignees of said Mortgage.

April 23d, 1881. ap30-3t

NEW SEEDLING POTATO (Lackawanna.) The finest you ever saw; pale red, very smooth, good yielder, fine keeper, ripens with the Chili. 1 lb, 75 cts.; 4 lbs, $2.00; 1 bush, $4.00; 1 bbl, $10.00. P. SUTTON, Ransom, Lac. Co., Pa. ap23-2t

White Russian Spring Wheat

AND **SANFORD CORN;** the best variety for fodder corn.

CHARLES DOLE,
mch19-9t Northfield, Vermont.

Wanted,

A PURE bred yearling Jersey Bull of very dark color, in exchange for pure bred Ayrshire Bull of same age.

F. ST. C. HERRICK,
feb12-tf Methuen, Mass.

Bees and Honey.

ITALIAN Queens and Colonies, Bee Hives, Section Boxes and all Apiarian supplies.

If you are in any way interested in bees, send for Circular.

O. H. PERRY & BRO.,
oct23-26t Lowell, Mass

Danvers Poultry Yards.

Eggs for Hatching from

LIGHT BRAHMAS and BLACK JAVAS at $1.50 a setting of 13.

WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS and PLYMOUTH ROCKS at $1.00 a setting of 13.

f b5 9t J. E. ROPES, Danvers, Mass.

PLANET Jr. HORSE HOE.

Is invaluable for cultivation of all Garden and Field crops.

NET RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe, plain,	$9.00
" " " with Wheel or Cultivator Attachment,	10.25
" " " complete with Wheel and Cultivator Attachment,	11.50
Corn Covering Roller with Irons, ...Add	4.00

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,

ap16-tc **51, 52 & 53 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.**

WHEELER'S ECLIPSE WINDMILL.

Is a self-regulating, solid wheel, storm-proof Mill, manufactured by **Eclipse Wind Engine Co.,** Beloit, Wis.,—the largest Windmill concern in the world. 9000 of these mills are in use, 300 of them being in New England. Of the many testimonials from leading citizens, we publish one from HARVEY D. PARKER, proprietor of the world renowned Parker House in Boston:

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 12th, 1881.

L. H. WHEELER, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in testifying that I have one of your 10-feet Eclipse Windmills at my farm in Saxonville, which has been in constant use since 1878, during which time it has required no repairs. Having had previous to the purchase of this, two different kinds of Windmills which were constantly breaking, and a great source of annoyance, I am prepared the more fully to appreciate the *Eclipse,* and do unhesitatingly pronounce it the *best Wind Engine I ever saw* and all that can be desired.

This small mill pumps a supply of water for 75 animals and three large greenhouses.

Very truly, H. D. PARKER.

Apply for Circular to

L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

jan15-tf

Bradley's Superphosphate.

TWENTY YEARS'

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!

1861. 1881,

500 Tons. 60,000 Tons.

Bradley's Phosphate has now been in use for **twenty years,** and has given universal satisfaction on all crops and on all kinds of soils, from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, the demand having increased the production from 500 tons in 1861 to over **60,000 tons** per year. Its reputation was established upon its own merits, and it has always maintained the position of "FIRST AMONG ALL COMPETITORS."

It is a high grade bone Superphosphate, containing Phosphoric Acid, Nitrogen, Potash and other elements of plant-food in such proportions as the practical experience of twenty years has proved to be the best, and is **a complete manure** for all crops. Its mechanical condition is unequalled. It gives the plant an early and vigorous start, and furnishes it with suitable food at each period of its growth. It greatly improves the quality and largely increases the yield of all crops, and matures them in time to escape the early frosts.

Pamphlets, giving full directions for use, and testimonials from influential farmers, sent free on application.

For Sale by Local Agents Throughout New England.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

mch19-tf

SEEDS.

BUY THE BEST!

Our seeds have a reputation SECOND TO NONE. Many years of experience in dealing with the most critical classes of customers enables us to most thoroughly understand the wants of FARMERS, MARKET GARDENERS, FLORISTS and AMETEURS.

Send for our Catalogue.

SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER,

26 SO. MARKET ST., 26

BOSTON, MASS.

mh26-tf

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to sell the

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

and Full History of its Revision. Now *ready* for Agents. *Most desirable* edition, **low priced,** and wanted by **thousands everywhere. Rare chance** for men or ladies to make money **fast.** Particulars *free* Outfit **50c. Act quick.** Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 10 Federal Street, Boston. ap16-4t

Help Wanted.

A MAN and his Wife on a Farm 20 miles from Boston, the man to help the foreman and the wife to make the butter, 100 pounds a week, and board the two men. Best of references required as to character and ability. Address P. O. Box 3526, Boston, Mass. ap23-tf

THE GLOBE COMPANY'S

ANTHRACITE WASTE CONSUMING LOCOMOTIVES.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

Saving Cost of Fuel, Promoting Comfort of Passengers, and Preventing Destruction of Forests, and other Property.

The above cuts are not mere sketches of fancy, but represent actual scenes; **No. 1** shows an ordinary locomotive showering forth volumes of smoke and sparks. **Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5** and **7** authenticated fires set by sparks from the smoke stack. **No. 6** illustrates a train drawn by a locomotive with a spark consumer attached, and the immunity from the discomforts of railroad travel which can be enjoyed by the use of the GLOBE CO.'s inventions.

The Stock of the Globe Co. is being sold at **$30 per Share** on a par value of $25. It pays 10 per cent. now and promises to pay even larger dividends. **For full particulars and 20-page Pamphlet, apply at The GLOBE CO.'S Office, Rialto Building, Devonshire St., Boston, opposite the Post Office.** ap30-1t

CARPETS.

BUY DIRECT OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

We are now Offering a Special Line of Carpets which are well worth the inspection of all buyers.

100 Pieces	ROYAL WILTONS	at $2.25,	[usual price $3.00]
250 "	MOQUETTES	at $1.50,	[" " $2.00]
500 "	BEST BODY BRUSSELS	at $1.25,	[" " $1.75]
1000 "	TAPESTRY	at 75,	[" " $1.00]
600 "	EXTRA SUPERFINE	at 75 & 85,	[" " $1.00]
Special Line	ENGLISH SHEET OIL CLOTHS at	$1.00	

These goods are of the Best quality and warranted, and are sold much below the market value.

JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

525 and 527 Washington Street, Boston.

SAMPLES SENT WHEN DESIRED.

mh19-eow6t

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

Whittemore Chilled Swivel Plow.

CASADAY SULKY PLOW.

We have one of the largest and best selected stocks of

GARDEN, GRASS & FIELD SEEDS

ever offered in Boston, and are prepared to furnish

PURE AND RELIABLE SEEDS

at prices that must command the trade. Examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,

Nos. 80 & 82 South Market St.,

ap9-tc **BOSTON.**

THE MATCHLESS SWIVEL PLOW.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD!

No other Plough has such a record. It has been greatly improved for the season of 1881. Don't buy any other until you have seen it or send for latest descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

EVERETT & SMALL,

43 South Market St., Boston.

mh19-eow6t

Vegetable Seeds,

FOR sale by **W. W. RAWSON, Arlington and stand 195 Mercantile Market Boston.** Boston Market Celery, Henderson's Early Cabbage, Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower, Half Early Paris Cauliflower, Black Seed Tennisbald Lettuce, Boston Curled Lettuce, Hubbard Squash, Marrow Squash, Double Curled Parsley, Deering's Improved Turnip Bee

All of last season's growth and of the best quality. jan1-17t

MEADOW KING MOWER!

THIS FAVORITE MOWER IS OFFERED to farmers for the coming season. Fifteen years of continued success is sufficient evidence of merit. Farmers are invited to give the MEADOW KING an examination. They will consult their own interests in buying a reliable mower of responsible parties. A full stock of repairs on hand. Circulars free.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me., General Agent, New England and Provinces.

N. B.—In territory where we have no agency, correspondence is solicited from reliable parties. ap2-8t

Strawberry Plants.

CRESCENT Seedling, Chas. Downing, $3.00 per thousand; (5000,) $2.50 per thousand; **Glendale** very late, productive, $5.00 per thousand. Any of the above named plants will be sent by mail, pre-paid, for $1.00 per hundred. The plants are first-class and warranted true to name. JOSHUA ALLEN, Walpole, Mass. ap9-4t

Strawberry Plants for Sale.

CRESCENT SEEDLING, 5,000 for $10.00; other leading varieties at reasonable rates; also BRANDYWINE RASPBERRIES. Send for price list. GEO. F. WHEELER, Concord, Mass. ap16-4t

---

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!

OUR IXL SWIVEL PLOWS

Are having such an immense sale that we need room to accommodate our Spring Stock of them. To do this we offer a large lot of STANDARD PLOWS of various makes at less than cost. We must have the room they occupy AT ONCE. The stock consists of

Remington Steel Plows,

EAGLE, HOLBROOK'S,

PROUTY & MEARS. &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & GANNETT

BOSTON AND SPRINGFIELD.

Agricultural Tools, Seeds and Wooden Ware.

AT THE

New Seed Store,

CHOICEST VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS,

EVERYTHING NEW AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Extra Early, Early, Medium and Late Peas;
Danvers Thick Yellow Onion;
Egyptian. Dewing's, Bastian's and other Varieties of Beets:
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Tomato and
Radish Seeds of the Best varieties. Also

FLOWER SEEDS

Of the most Popular and Beautiful Varieties.

CATALOGUES now ready, containing complete lists of all the BEST Flower, Vegetable and Farm Seeds, and will be forwarded on application, by postal card or otherwise.

EVERETT & GLEASON,

NO. 34 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON.

mch26-tf

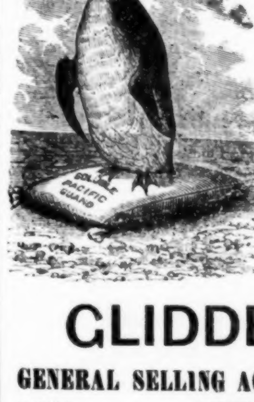
EUREKA ROAD MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

Kimball Bros.,

LITTLETON, MASS

Admitted by all who have seen it in operation to be by far the best Machine extant. Parties using the Machine claim that it saves from one-half to three-fourths the expense of repairing roads. Please send for Circulars. feb26-17t



SECOND TO NONE.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

Sale in 1865 - - 754 Tons.
" " 1880 - 44,700 "

This Fertilizer, which was at first sold almost entirely in the Southern States, has of late years become so deservedly popular in the North, for the cultivation of all Farm Crops, that the Company have enlarged their works especially to supply the Northern demand, and we are now in a position to fill orders promptly. Pamphlets containing testimonials and other information furnished by our local agents, or on application to

GLIDDEN & CURTIS,

GENERAL SELLING AGENTS OF PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

feb12-13t **BOSTON, MASS.**

WANTED FARMERS and DEALERS TO KNOW

That the Cheapest and Best Fertilizer for all crops is

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE

At $25 Per Ton of 2000 Pounds.

Send for our descriptive pamphlet showing Guaranteed Analysis. "Sent Free." Dealers wanted in every County, to whom exclusive territory will be given.

Address, **BAUGH & SONS,** Sole Manufacturers,

ap16-4t **20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.**

ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut 5 Octaves; 8 Sets of Reeds. CELESTE—SUB-BASS—ECHO, with Coupler and Grand Organ, 9 Stops—2 Knee Swells. Guaranteed Six Years. Sent on trial. 40,000 sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address **MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York.** **$65**

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

NOW IS THE TIME TO

TOP DRESS

Grass and Winter Grain

With the Stockbridge, for it will pay, as it costs only $5 to $10 per acre, and hay is worth $20 to $25 per ton.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

ap2-tc

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET 1881.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *on any crop,* in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with* or *without* manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the Report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $3 to $10 per ton higher than other Phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold against 100 tons three years ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. Buy the Hill and Drill, the best; and if there is no local agent near you, send to us. Pamphlets mailed free.

MANUFACTURED BY

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

jan29-te

WANTED.

500 BUSH. SPRING RYE.

WHITTEMORE BROS.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

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The Poet's Corner.

THRENODY.

Oh, sweet are the scents and songs of spring,
 And brave are the summer flowers;
And chill are the autumn winds, that bring
 The winter's lingering hours.
And the world goes round and round,
 And the sun sinks into the sea;
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
 The world cares little for me.

The hawk sails over the sunny hill;
 The brook trolls on in the shade;
But the friends I have lost lie cold and still
 Where their stricken forms were laid.
And the world goes round and round,
 And the sun slides into the sea;
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
 The world cares little for me.

O life, why art thou so bright and boon!
 O breath, why art thou so sweet!
O friends, how can ye forget so soon
 The loved ones who lie at your feet!
But the world goes round and round,
 And the sun drops into the sea,
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
 The world cares little for me.

The ways of men are busy and bright;
 The eye of woman is kind;
It is sweet for the eyes to behold the light,
 But the dying and dead are blind.
And the world goes round and round,
 And the sun falls into the sea,
And whether I'm on or under the ground,
 The world cares little for me.

But if life awake, and will never cease
 On the future's distant shore,
And the rose of love and the lily of peace
 Shall bloom there forevermore,
Let the world go round and round,
 And the sun sink into the sea!
For whether I'm on or under the ground,
 Oh, what will it matter to me?

—*J. G. Holland, in Scribner for May.*

Ladies' Department.

A WONDERFUL WOODEN SHOE.

BY HART AYRAULT.

The great and illustrious violinist, Nicolo Paganini, had fallen seriously ill toward the close of a series of concerts given by him in Paris, September, 1832. He was attacked by a low intermittent fever, which refused to yield to the remedies employed, and he whose leanness was at all times almost spectral, now seemed as though his frail existence hung by a thread which the slightest shock might sever. His physicians, with serious apprehensions for his life, ordered absolute repose and a strict regimen as to diet, and in order to carry out these prescriptions, Paganini removed to the Ville Lutetiana, in the faubourg Poissoniere.

This luxurious establishment was intended at that time for the exclusive reception and cure of wealthy invalids. A spacious, handsome house stood in a large park-like garden, where every patient could ramble at will, and enjoy the society of his fellows or solitude, at his option. The reputed charm of the house was that every one did precisely as he chose, either living in the solitude of his own apartment, or joining in the excellent company that brightens the drawing-room with music, games, conversation or dancing. Paganini naturally belonged to those who perferred quiet, and thus there was plenty of gossip about him, as several censorious old ladies chose to think he avoided their society too pointedly.

"Have you seen the great artist," said one. "*Ma foi!* he salutes no one, either passing with his eyes cast down to the ground, or staring blankly in front of him, as though one didn't exist. He takes his bouillon covertly by himself in an arbor, and flees the moment anyone approaches. What a "drole" he is, to be sure!"

"That is part of his malady," said another. "Depend upon it, there is some terrible mystery hidden somewhere. People do hint there was a love story."

"Love story, indeed! one might as well be wooed by Death on a pale horse."

"No, mesdames, the secret is that Paganini is a miser; there's no mystery about it at all. Every one knows that the concert organized for the benefit of the inundation at St. Etienne, he refused to take part in because he would have to play gratuitously, and I haven't a doubt that he shuns our society for fear he may be asked for similar favors."

Paganini could not help perceiving how he was regarded by his fellow-boarders, but it affected him little, if at all. His health gradually improved, and he began by degrees to exchange a few words with Nannette, the bonne who attended upon him, a cheerful, bright-faced, innocent country girl, whose gay prattle when she served his meals often availed to dispel the clouds which habitually darkened his brow.

One morning Nannette presented herself with swollen eyes and a sad, tear-stained countenance, and served breakfast without the customary cheery words. The musician, who watched her closely, noted the change in the young girl, and questioned her about it.

"What's the matter, my child? You have been weeping, and you look very sad; some misfortune has then befallen you, Nannette?"

"Oh! but yes, Monsieur."

"Would it be indiscreet to ask you what it is?"

"No, Monsieur, not precisely; but——"

Paganini fixed his great black eyes on the girl's troubled countenance.

"I see how it is," he said. "After making you a thousand promises, *he* has quitted you, and you no longer have any tidings of *him*."

Hellas! Monsieur, 'tis not Henri's fault. It is true he has quitted me, but what will you? It was against his will."

"How is that?"

"He drew a bad number in the conscription, poor fellow! and he has been marched away with a great long gun on his shoulder, and I shall never see my Henri again," sobbed the poor girl, burying her face in her apron.

"But, my child, listen: Can you not buy a substitute?"

The girl, withdrawing her apron, smiled through her tears.

"Surely, Monsieur is jesting," she said; "a poor girl like me, how could I buy a substitute?"

"It costs, then, very dear?"

"Ah, but yes, Monsieur. This year men are dearer than ever, because there is a report that there is going to be a war. Fifteen hundred francs is the lowest price."

The musician patted Nannette's plump shoulders with his long sallow hand as he said:

"Don't distress yourself, my child, if that's all. We'll see what can be done."

And disregarding the young girl's delighted thanks, he tore a leaf out of his pocket book, on which he wrote:

Mem.—To see about giving a concert for the benefit of Nannette."

A month passed on and the winter arrived, and Paganini's physician still forbade his going out of the house until spring should come.

"If I must submit, I must," replied the musician.

During the winter Paganini grew stronger and a comparative degree of health was attained. Being no longer able to stroll about the gardens, he began gradually to frequent the drawing-room, where, throwing himself on a sofa, he would pass half an hour or so turning over a book of engravings, or sipping a glass of *eau sucree*. The old ladies of the house still gossiped about him and his peculiar ways, but if he heard he certainly did not heed them.

Christmas eve approached. There is a Christmas custom in France that takes the place of our stocking-hanging, or that is equally dear to its juvenile inhabitants. The little wooden shoes are ranged in order around the hearth, and a benificent fairy is supposed to come down the chimney laden with various presents and dainties with which he fills them. It has been calculated that one year with another the Christmas wooden shoe enriches the trade of Paris with two million francs.

On the morning before Christmas several of Paganini's female critics were in secret consultation together.

Before they separated one remarked: "It will be for this evening, then?"

"Yes, for this evening; that's settled," replied another.

Just after Paganini had ensconced him self on his customary sofa that evening, and was quietly discussing his sugar-water flavored with a dash of orange-flower, Nannette entered and announced that a porter had arrived with a case directed to Signor Paganini.

"There must be a mistake," said he, "I expect no case."

"Pardon, Monsieur," replied Nannette, "there is no mistake, for I saw the name myself on the lid in great letters, 'comme ça,'" measuring with her hands.

"Then," said Paganini, "he'd better bring it in."

Accordingly the stout porter was introduced, and brought into the room a large-sized deal-box, on which, besides the address, were the words—"Fragile—with care." Paganini looked it over with some curiosity, and calling for a hammer proceeded to open the lid. His skilled and muscular hands soon accomplished the task, and the company, whose curiosity caused them to transgress the bounds of good manners, crowded around in order to see the contents of the box.

After burrowing through a quantity of straw and shavings, the musician drew out a large packet, enveloped in strong wrapping-paper, and sealed with several seals. Having opened this, a second, a third, and finally a fourth envelope appeared, all sealed in like manner, and at length the curious eyes of the company were regaled with a gigantic wooden shoe, carved out of a piece of ash, and almost large enough to serve as a child's cradle. Bursts of laughter greeted the discovery.

"Ah!" said Paganini, with a long-drawn exclamation, "a *sabot*, and I can guess, without indiscretion, who sent it. Some of these estimable ladies wish to compare me to a child who always expects presents, yet never gives any. *Allons donc!* We will try and make the wooden shoe worth its weight in gold."

So saying, and absorbed in his own idea, Paganini withdrew to his own apartment without saluting the company, carrying with him the case and its contents.

For more than four days he did not reappear in the drawing-room. Nannette, when questioned, informed the company that he worked from morning to night with carpenter's tools, and, in fact, the musician, whose hands were wondrously flexible and dexterous in all things, had fashioned a perfect and sonorous instrument out of the wooden shoe. Having stretched one silver string across it his work was complete. A public notice appeared stating that on New Year's he (Paganini) would give a concert in the large hall of the Villa Lutetiana. The great master announced that he would play ten pieces, half on the violin, half on a wooden shoe. The tickets were limited to 100, at twenty francs each. There was, of course, a great rush to secure places, and it is needless to state that the elite of the beaumonde, who, during several months, had been deprived of the pleasure of hearing Paganini, attended in large force on the evening in question. The faubourg Poissonniers was crowded with elegant equipages, the concert hall was furnished with comfortable chairs and brilliantly lighted for the occasion, and expectation was on tip-toe to fathom the announcement concerning the wooden shoe.

At length Paganini appeared, smiling, with every appearance of sound health, and was greeted with rapturous applause as he played on his marvellous violin some of those strains such as were never heard before, and may, alas! never be heard again. Then, in an ecstacy, he seized upon the wooden shoe, which, in its new guise of a violin, still preserved somewhat its pristine form. His whole being was alive with ehthusiasm as he began one of those wondrous improvisations which transported his hearers into the seventh heaven. This ode represented, first the departure of a conscript—the tears, the sobs, the wailings of his betrothed, then his stormy life on the battle-field and finally his return in triumph and happiness to his love once more. A merry peal of wedding-bells completed the musical poem.

Thunders of applause shook the hall as showers of bouquets thrown by fair and jeweled hands fell around the great artist. Even the censorious old gossips were transported, and clapped and applauded with the rest. In a far corner of the hall sat Nannette, sobbing and weeping bitterly, for the symphony had come home to her and gone straight to her heart. At the end of the concert the receipts were counted and found to amount to 2000 francs.

"Here, Nannette," said Paganini to the astonished and delighted girl, "you have five hundred francs over the sum required to purchase a substitute for Henri; they will defray the marching expenses of your bridegroom; but, *ma foi!*" he continued, as a new thought struck him, "you will need some wherewithal to start the *menage*. Here my girl, take the shoe violin and sell it for your dowry."

Nannette did so, and received from a rich amateur six thousand francs for Paganini's wooden shoe.—*Selected*

A BARBER'S STORY.

In the village of Easterbrook there is a solitary weekly paper, which doles out such items of news as are not of interest enough to give offence to anybody. Such, at any rate, is the common talk of the place; though the editor might be able to give no better excuse than lack of enterprise for omitting any mention of an affair which, as I learned from a barber, made a local sensation but did not get into print. This barber was himself but little given to gossipping. On the contrary, he was so backward in expressing his opinion, even when asked for it, that a stranger might doubt whether he kept himself posted on the most familar topics of the day. Having been his customer for several months, I learned that he carefully heeded whatever took place under his notice. It became natural for me to suppose, therefore, that his memory was stored with interesting anecdotes and scraps of local history.

A chance remark dropped one day led him to recount some incidents in a way which showed that my notion of his capacity was not ill founded. It was at the time raining a drizzly sleet that beat against the windows to a dismal strain. There was no customer beside myself present, and being made to feel a little uncomfortable by the cheerlessness of the scene, I wanted to say something, and I made a remark like this:

"Your craft has one advantage over others. You have the genteel part of the town under your thumb."

"A large part of it, that's a fact," he said, without showing that he felt in the least flattered. "And you may say, beside, that many of a different kind of people are our customers."

His small keen eyes moved quickly from one object to another, seeming not to rest except in the intervals when he was intent on the most particular part of his work. He seemed to be trying to recall something which had escaped his memory. Having hit upon the idea which he had apparently been puzzled to recall, he said:

"I will give you a case to show that this is true."

"It was already growing dark, one lowery afternoon," he said, "when I thought of closing the shop, not having had much custom all day. A customer came in, though, before I got ready to go home. He was a sleeky-appearing little fellow as ever got into a barber's chair and asked to be shaved—chubby, smooth-faced, with a chin streaked in a way to put a notion of charcoal dust in my mind. I did not notice any unmistakable sign of down upon the lip, but supposing the youth was ambitious to encourage the use of such a thing by frequent shaving, I was willing to do what I could to help the matter. When the job was done and paid for, my customer proceeded to smoke a cigar, at the same time offering me one, which I took and lighted from that of the polite stranger.

Before shutting up the place for the night I wanted to look at my watch, which, I was surprised to learn, had been taken from my pocket while I was in the act of lighting the cigar. I felt satisfied that the weed was given to me on purpose to take up my attention, so that pocket-picking might be easy. That sort of experience has taught me to be careful about taking gifts from strangers. One act of this person attracted my particular notice, and that was the use of a handbill as a cigar light. It was an advertisement of reward for the arrest of an escaped burglar, and I could not help noticing the nervous way in which my customer tore down the little poster from the wall and twisted it into shape for lighting his cigar from the fire.

"My efforts to have the thief overtaken were not successful. I did not get my watch back, but I had the satisfaction of finding out the cause of the singular beard, or rather lack of beard, on the rogue's face. The pickpocket proved to be a woman in pantaloons, and getting shaved was a mere ruse to deceive me as well as others who were on the lookout for her. You may think it strange that I did not discover her sex, as I have often thought to myself. 'Twas nearly dusk when she came in, and I was in something of a hurry to get my work done without lighting lamps; besides it was storming and the wind blew hard, which may have helped to cloak the natural tones of her voice; though not over ten words passed between us, I should say."

He strapped his razor mechanically in a way barbers have, and then ran his thumb thoughtfully along the keen edge of the highly polished steel. After giving the razor strap a few final strokes, and striking the palm of his hand once or twice with its broad blade, he proceeded with his work, at the same time taking up again the thread of his narrative with an earnestness which gave promise of heightened interest.

"I had given up hope of hearing from the jade again," he continued, "when I got satisfaction in knowing that Justice at last had a reckoning with her. It was two or three years after the affair of pocket-picking that I had a notice served on me to attend court. People at the time were looking forward to one trial with a great deal of interest. A thief, guilty of many daring crimes, had been caught by the bravery of a clever woman. He was to be tried together with an accomplice. They had undertaken to rob a rich live-stock buyer. This cattle buyer often made a trip in the country among farmers, and he was in the habit of drawing money from his banker the day before, in order to take an early start. His house was fully half a mile away from any other, and his family was made up of his wife and child—a domestic but lately taken into their service being the only person living with them.

One evening the woman was anxiously waiting for her husband's return. It was past the supper hour, and as he had set the next day for his ordinary jaunt into the country, she knew that he had provided himself with a large sum of money, as usual. The thought that he might have been waylaid on the lonely road to the village was one cause of her uneasiness. The infant having fallen asleep, she carried it to her chamber, where its cradle was kept—a room on the second floor, the windows of which overlooked the garden, thus giving the wind a chance to beat the branches of trees against them, which, added to the loneliness of the place, though maybe it answered to conceal the start she gave on finding her room already occupied. The wood fire blazing on the hearth, aided by the candle she carried into the chamber, made the apartment as light as day. On one side was a large mirror, and in front of it, on the opposite side of the room, stood a high-backed sofa. After putting her child to bed the woman went to the glass to arrange her hair, when her attention was attracted by the reflection of a movement made by an object projecting from under one end of this sofa, to which she paid no attention at first, supposing it might be a shadow produced by the open fire. A minute later, a second movement in the same quarter arrested her notice, and this time, to her horror she discovered the cause. A man's protruding foot, shod in a clumsy shoe, was slowly and noiselessly withdrawn behind the sofa, out of the reach of observation. She nearly fainted at this evidence of a hidden thief, but conquered herself by a great effort. A full hour passed; the child slept peacefully in its cradle; the ugly foot remained out of sight.

"Nearly overcome with fear lest the thief might at any minute venture out of his hiding place, the young mother was on the point of seizing her infant and fleeing; but the welcome footsteps of her husband greeted her ears, which were strained to catch the faintest sound, and he was at her side before her purpose to save her child by flight was carried out. Of course he was surprised at the look of intense suffering and terror which his wife's face wore, though she repressed hastily any exclamation on his part by placing a finger on her lip, while pointing to the sofa, which had been moved a little way into the room to admit the man's body between it and the wall. A slight noise, caused, perhaps, by the owner of the discovered boots changing his position, was the only further explanation which the man needed to give him a clew to what had happened. Hastily making some trivial excuse, the stock-buyer left the room. When he returned a minute later, he was fully prepared to give the robber a warm reception, if necessary, and warning the unbidden guest not to make any resistance, he dragged him out by the heels and bound him hand and foot.

"In the morning the hired girl had fled, and the captive readily owned up that she was his partner, having told him of the sum which her employer would bring home. From letters concealed in her trunk, the hiding-place of a gang of robbers became known, where she was afterward found."

The keen eyes of the barber glistened with an unusual show of interest at this point. He gave a quiet laugh, pretending meanwhile that the fire needed his attention—a mere subterfuge to conceal his merriment.

"They were brought into Court," he continued, "while I was in my place in the jury box. I was not looking for an old acquaintance, which the woman proved to be, and you may be sure I stared hard at her. She was certainly the most shamefaced person possible. I have laughed, though, every time I think of it. It is so queer that I should be in the jury panel when the woman who had picked my pocket was brought into Court. She still wore her hair cut short, and had the old free and easy way, though dressed, of course, according to law. I never forget a face, and though my memory halted, I recalled the thief on seeing her calling her lawyer's attention to me. She knew me, it seemed. When the same lawyer asked me, in the usual way, if I had any prejudice against either of his clients, I said:

"'I think I ought to have. The woman stole a watch from me once.'

"Of course I was not wanted on the jury in that trial. The prisoners proved to be man and wife. He was the person described in the hand-bill which the light-fingered female took to light a cigar with in my shop. They were both convicted and sent to State Prison. Every member of the gang was afterward caught."

"You were really deceived, then, in the sex of the woman when she asked to be shaved?" I said, when the barber had concluded.

"I did not have the least suspicion of her sex; but I may say, without claiming to be especially honest, that I did feel some misgivings about shaving a beardless boy."—*Selected.*

BABY POWER.

BY ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY.

Six little feet to cover,
 Six little hands to fill,
Tumbling out in the clover,
 Stumbling over the sill;
Six little stockings ripping,
 Six little shoes half worn,
Spite of the promised whipping,
 Skirts, shirts and aprons torn.

Bugs and bumble-bees catching,
 Heedless of bites and stings,
Walls and furniture scratching,
 Twisting off buttons and strings,
Into the sugar and flour,
 Into the salt and meal,
Their royal baby power
 All through home we feel.

Behind the big stove creeping,
 To steal the kindling wood,
Into the cupboard peeping
 To hunt for "somesin dood."
The dogs they tease to snarling,
 The chickens know no rest,
Yet the old nurse calls them "darling,"
 And loves each one "the best."

BOOTH AND THE LORD'S PRAYER.

When the elder Booth was once visiting in Baltimore he was asked in a select and fashionable company as an especial favor to recite the Lord's prayer. He signified his willingness to gratify those present, and all eyes were fixed upon him as he slowly and reverently arose from his chair trembling with the burden of two great conceptions. He had to realize the character, attributes and presence of the Almighty Being he was to address; he was to transform himself into a poor, sinning, stumbling, benighted, needy supplicant, offering homage, asking bread, pardon, light and guidance. Says one who was present: "It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. The silence could be felt. It had become absolutely painful until at last it was broken as by an electric shock as his rich-toned voice syllabled forth "Our Father which art in heaven," with a pathos and fervid solemnity, that thrilled all hearts. He finished; not a voice was heard as the host stepped forward with streaming eyes, and seized Mr. Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he, in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day from boyhood to the present time I have repeated the Lord's prayer. But I never heard it before, never!" "You are right," answered Mr. Booth; "to read that prayer as it should be read caused me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far more satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed into a space so simple. That prayer itself sufficiently illustrates the truth of the bible, and stamps upon it the seal of divinity."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S GHOST.

Josiah Quincy, in his reminiscences in a current number of the *Independent*, says: "The scene of my father's only ghost story—if so it may be called—was laid at Mount Vernon; and this alone was sufficient to make the occasion memorable to a boy. The chamber in which his uncle had died was assigned by Judge Washington to his guest; the host, as he withdrew, mentioning the rumor that an interview with Washington had been granted to some of its former occupants. If this were true, my father pondered upon the possibility that he might be found worthy to behold the glorified spirit of him who was so revered by his countrymen. And during the night he did see Washington, and this is all I have to say about it. If I gave the particulars, I should feel bound to give a full explanation of them by Dr. Hammond, or other expert in cerebral illusions; and this would occupy too much space for an episode. It may be worth while to say that nothing my father saw, or thought he saw, was useful in confirming his faith in a spiritual world. His assurance in this matter was perfect. He believed that brain action (if that is the correct expression) was at times set up in us by friends no longer in the flesh, and that his own life had been guided by these mysterious influences."

A SPRING SONG.

O Springtime sweet!
Over the hills come thy lovely feet;
The earth's white mantle is cast away,
She clothes herself all in green to-day;
And the little flowers that hid from the cold
Are springing anew from the warm fresh mould.

O Springtime sweet!
The whole earth smiles thy coming to greet;
Our hearts to their inmost depths are stirred
By the first spring flower and the song of the bird;
Our sweet, strange feeling no room can find,
They wander like dreams through the heart and mind.

O Springtime sweet!
How the old and the new in thy soft hours meet
The brightness and beauty that could not last,—
Their fair ghosts rise with the ending of snow,—
The Springs and the summers of long ago.

O Springtime sweet!
How thou once wert dear and fair and complete!
No sweetness of words nor of music could tell
The gladness that once made my bosom swell;
And thou are not the same as the Springs of yore,
For the beauty and blessing that come no more.

O Springtime sweet!
With silent hope thy coming I greet;
For all that in winter the bright earth lost
Doth rise, new-born, with the ending of frost;
Even so shalt thou bring me—at last, at last!
And the hope and the joy and the love of the past.

—*From the German.*

THE SELF-SACRIFICE.

It was a Western home, plain and small, the prairies stretching away from it on all sides in green billows. Near it was a little group of maples, their tender foliage stirring softly in the evening air. There were a few stars out, and low in the west a crescent moon hung, looking for the nonce like a broken ring, one golden half gone.

This thought came to Sarah Vane as she sat in the porch, with her face resting against her hand.

"Everything is divided just so in this world," she murmured to herself, rising, the book which had been lying upon her lap falling to the floor.

She stooped to pick it up, and as she did so caught the sound of a step in the distance. Nearer it came, strong, even and firm, keeping time to a tune melodiously whistled. For a moment the wife stood, book in hand, listening attentively; then, a look of disappointment, shadowing her eyes and mouth, she went into the house, closing the door after her. But the step came forward just the same, and the tune, as clear and beautiful as the notes of the thrush, filled the air with music.

It was a frank, almost boyish face, though bronzed and bearded, that came homeward that night; just such an one as a mother would have delighted in looking upon because the world had left no traces of evil upon it.

As he stepped into the porch, still whistling softly, a slip of folded paper lying upon the floor attracted his attention. He picked it up and read his wife's name written in a well known hand upon the back. The impulse was strong upon him to crush it in his hand, but something restrained him; whatever the feeling was that flashed up in his eyes for the moment, he had, or seemed to have, perfect control of it. He stood for awhile with his straw hat in his hands and then went into the house as quietly as though no fierce passion had been grappling hard at his heart. His wife was sitting by the table, and with a simple, "This must be yours, Sarah," he laid the folded paper beside her.

"Thank you," she answered, without raising her eyes; and Harry Vane passed on, something very like a sob rising in his throat.

The husband sat down to the evening meal without a word. Somehow, everything seemed terribly real to him that night. Looking about the pretty, tasteful room he saw it as he had never seen it before. It stood before him like a living picture, with its home-made ornaments, snowy curtains, and neatly laid table. And the wife, too—how fair she was to him—how far above other women, with her neat, housewifely habits and ladylike ways! No matter if she no longer loved him—if some one else had taken a place in her heart, of all women, she stood to him the fairest and best. He was but a common fellow, after all, with little taste for poetry or books, while George—

His thoughts startled him with their intensity, and he sprang forward so suddenly in his chair that Sarah looked up wonderingly.

"What is it?" she asked.

"I'm afraid I cannot make you happy," he said, in a choked voice, "I—I—what shall I do, Sarah?"

"You can do nothing," she answered, in a low tone. "I am as happy as I deserve to be."

He arose from the table and held out his hand to her. She did not place hers in it. She was too honest to play a double game, and she could not show a love she did not feel. He read it all in her white face and startled eyes, and turned away without another word. The next moment he was out of doors, walking rapidly toward a little inclosure which lay a few yards from the house. It seemed all the place in the world for him then, and with a great sob he threw himself down upon the grass and laid his head upon his baby's grave. Never child longed for the kisses and caresses of its mother as Harry Vane longed for the touch of the baby hands and lips at that moment. Broken-hearted and alone, a wanderer, as it were, and oh, so terribly homeless! he pressed the very gates of Heaven to bring back his child. Above him the stars looked down coldly; the wind soughed through the maples and rushed along the prairie grass, as if to tell him how barren life lay before him.

"If she does not love me I have no right to her. My suffering is nothing; her purity and truth is everything," he thought. "She shall never look upon my face again!"

He pressed his lips and cheeks to the dew wet sod, smoothed it tenderly with his hands and then went from it forever. The light was shining brightly from the cottage windows, but he turned from it resolutely and walked with long rapid strides forward into the darkness.

It was ten miles to the nearest lake town, but he was accustomed to walking and the distance was nothing to him. He only prayed that he might find a boat ready for sailing at the landing; for now that he had resolved to go he could not brook an instant of delay.

As he walked on he took his hat from his head and let the cool wind play over his forehead. It was hot and feverish with pain. Once in a while a night bird screamed above him, flying on through space. Occasionally a dog howled in the distance, and the crowing of barnyard fowls smote his ear with a lonesome sound.

As he neared the town he noticed a black, low-lying cloud in the south, and thought how frightened his wife would be if a storm should come while she was alone. While he was looking at it a carriage passed him, coming in from one of the prairie roads and rolling rapidly forward. For a moment he stood quite still, his heart throbbing painfully. He did not know what it meant; but sensitive and keenly alive to every impression that night, nothing escaped him. He ran forward without knowing why he did so, the rumbling of the carriage leading him. It went his own way, too, straight for the landing, and, turning a corner, he saw a steamboat lying at the water's edge.

He was in luck, after all, he thought; this was the boat Hero, and almost ready to start. The bell was ringing lustily, but the plank was still out and a few passengers were making their way across it. He hurried on board and got back into the shadows where he could see without being seen. The perspiration was standing in cold drops upon his forehead and face, and he trembled so that he could hardly stand.

He had always been a plain, straightforward fellow, little giving to noting the particular phases of his own mind; and now, with no evidence of his senses to assure him that it was so, he could not understand why he believed so firmly that his wife and George Way were on board the Hero with him.

The steamer glided out into the stream and went sailing smoothly forward, its great lights making a shining light on the waters. The cloud which had been lying in the south was rising, and now covered half the sky, an occasional gleam of lightning darting from it. The wind was rising, too, sweeping across the deck in strong steady gusts. Leaning upon the deck-railing Harry Vane watched the rising tempest. He saw that the cloud had a reddish tinge, and that it still hung low.

These thoughts were flashing through my mind when the tempest came in its full fury. The boat was caught up from its course as a plaything is taken in the hand of a child, then dashed forward. No sound was heard, no shriek nor cry, nothing but the mad roar of the winds and the terrible crashing of the thunder. Like some goaded, maddened beast the Hero rocked, plunged and leaped, its timbers crashing and breaking, the foam rising in great sheets above and about it. Then, it seemed hardly a moment's time, the wind lulled to a calm, and instead of the hurricane's roar was heard the screaming of children; the groaning of strong men.

"The steamer is sinking—to the life boats, quick!" some one cried in a loud voice.

And then shrieks followed, and half-clad women and little children clinging to their mothers' breasts, their sweet lips frozen with fear; men, helpless with terror, rushed out of the cabin and state-rooms to the side of the sinking steamer.

A few men, nerved with superhuman energy, put out the boats and helped the passengers into them. One man stood, tall and strong above the rest, a very Samson in strength, the bravest among the brave. Bruised and stunned by the falling timbers, yet he had been the first to rally the men to their duty, and now he stood, drenched to the skin, lifting women and children into the boats.

They were all in at last, and he stood alone. "Come!" some one cried, reaching up a hand to him; "there is no time to lose. There is room here."

"Are you sure that the boat will not be overburdened?"

He spoke rapidly and in a low tone, but from the boat below some one gave out a smothered cry. He had not time to say more—a strong hand pulled him forward, and the next moment he was in the heavily laden life-boat.

"Let us make for the shore," one man said.

"Move easy, if you value your lives," answered another. "The boat is filled to sinking."

Beyond this was silence. Now and then the lightning flashed over them, showing white faces, shivering forms and figures crouched and trembling with fear. In the end of the boat, quite near the brave man who had fought so gallantly to save them, a woman sat, her hands clasped about the arm of a man whose face seemed shrunken with terror. Whatever there had been of beauty in the regular, effeminate features, it was gone now, leaving only weak cowardice. The woman was Sarah Vane, and the poor fear-jaded creature beside her, for whom she had deserted her husband, was George Way.

"We shall sink if we go on in this way. The boat cannot carry this load," some one said. "How many men can swim?"

"Swim? It would be death to try it," was the answer.

"Then we shall all go down together."

Sarah Vane turned to the man beside her. "You can swim, George?" she whispered in his ear.

"Hush! do you think I want to die?"

She shrank away from him, a look of supreme contempt sweeping over her face. This was her hero, her god, then—but the poorest of clay in the time of need. She sprang to her feet. She, a woman, would show him how to die. Before she could speak, her husband's voice sounded, striking down upon her heart full of its old music.

"I will try swimming, gentlemen," he said.

The wife caught his hand in hers.

"I will go with you, Harry."

He tried to put her away, but she clung to him with desperation.

"I am not a coward, whatever else I am," she whispered. "For heaven's sake let me redeem myself."

He wound his arms about her and held her passionately to his breast. A flash of lightning revealed them for a second as they stood there clasped in each other's embrace; then, without a word they went over the boat's side together.

All in the life-boat were saved—and they perished.—*Selected.*

[Written expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.]

FAREWELL TO FRIENDSHIP.

BY SOPHIA ANDREWS.

Farewell! Now our friendship is over,
 Henceforth let our intercourse end,
For he who is false as a lover
 Can never prove true as a friend.
Away! When in boyhood I sought thee
 Sincerity beamed on thy brow;
And then I could not have thought thee
 The wretch thou hast proved thyself now.

Had the cloud of adversity taken
 Each flow'ret that bloomed in thy view,
Or had you by her been forsaken
 Who now is deserted by you,
Had the storms of misfortune assailed thee,
 Yet left thee in virtue the same,
Oh, then I would proudly have hailed thee,
 Nor blushed to acknowledge thy claim.

It surely was cruel so early
 To darken her opening years,
And leave one who loved you sincerely
 A prey to repentance and tears.
The world with its frowns and its terrors
 May punish her fault as it will;
But you were the cause of her errors,
 You should have protected her still.

Concord, Mass., April 21, 1881.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SHAW AT EDINBURGH.

The records of every country abound in remarkable cases of persons being judicially put to death for crimes of which they are entirely innocent. A mistaken resemblance to the actual perpetrator, the fact of having been seen near the spot where the crime was committed, or some other suspicious circumstance has contributed to bring the guilt and punishment on the wrong party. At one time cases of injustice were also committed by condemning individuals for murder when it was not proved that a murder had been perpetrated. The now well-recognized principle in criminal law that no murder can be held as having been committed till the body of the deceased has been discovered, has terminated this form of legal oppression. Another, and perhaps one of the most common causes of injustice in trials of this nature, is the prevarication of the party charged with the offense: Finding himself, though innocent, placed in an awkward predicament, he invents a plausible story in his defense, and the deceit being discovered, he is at once presumed to be in every respect guilty. Sir Edward Coke mentions a melancholy case of this kind. A gentleman was charged with having made away with his niece. He was innocent of the crime; but having, in a state of trepidation, put forward another child as the one said to have been destroyed, the trick was discovered, and the poor gentleman was executed—a victim of his own disingenuousness.

The following is a good example of the conviction of a man from too great a leaning or presumptive evidence.

WILLIAM SHAW.

In the year 1721 there resided in Edinburgh an upholsterer named William Shaw, who had a daughter, Catherine Shaw, who lived with him. This young woman it appears encouraged the address of John Lawson, a jeweler, to whom William Shaw declared the most insuperable objections, alleging him to be a profligate young man, addicted to every kind of dissipation. He was forbidden the house; but the daughter continuing to see him clandestinely, the father, on the discovery, kept her strictly confined.

FAMILY JANGLES.

William Shaw had for some time urged his daughter to receive the addresses of a son of Alexander Robertson, a friend and neighbor, and one evening being very urgent with her thereon, she peremptorily refused, declaring she preferred death rather than being young Robertson's wife. The father grew enraged, and the daughter more positive, so that the most passionate expressions arose on both sides and the words "barbarity," "cruelty" and "death" were frequently pronounced by the daughter. At length he left her, locking the door after him.

THE KNIFE.

The greater number of the buildings in Edinburgh are tall and massive, divided into flats or floors, each inhabited by one or more families, all of whom enter by a general stair leading to the respective floors. William Shaw resided in one of these flats, and a partition only divided his dwelling from that of James Morrison, a watch-case maker. This man had indistinctly overheard the conversation and quarrel between Catherine Shaw and her father, and was particularly struck with the repetition of the above words, she having pronounced them loudly and emphatically. For some little time after the father was gone out all was silent, but presently Morrison heard several groans from the daughter. Alarmed he ran to some of the neighbors under the same roof: these entering Morrison's room, and listening attentively, not only heard the groans, but distinctly heard Catherine Shaw two or three times, faintly exclaim: "Cruel father, thou art the cause of my death!" Struck with this, they flew to the door of Shaw's apartment; they knocked—no answer was given. The knocking was repeated; still no answer. Suspicions had before arisen against her father; they were now confirmed. A constable was procured and an entrance forced; Catherine was found weltering in her blood, the fatal knife by her side. She was alive, but speechless; but on questioning her as to owing her death to her father, was just able to make a motion with her head, apparently in the affirmative, and expired. At this critical moment William Shaw returns and enters the room; immediately all eyes are on him. Seeing his neighbors and a constable in his apartment he appears much disordered; but at the sight of his daughter he turns pale, trembles and is ready to sink. The first surprise and the succeeding horror leave little doubt of his guilt in the breasts of his beholders; and even that little is done away on the constable discovering that the shirt of William Shaw is bloody.

SHAW COMMITTED TO PRISON.

He was instantly hurried before a magistrate, and, upon the deposition of all the parties, committed to prison on suspicion. He was shortly after brought to trial, when in his defense he acknowledged his having confined his daughter to prevent her intercourse with Lawson; that he had ferquently insisted on her marrying Robertson; and that he had quarreled with her on the subject the evening she was found murdered, as the witness Morrison had deposed; but he averred that he left his daughter unharmed and untouched, and that the blood found upon his shirt was there in consequence of his having bled himself some days before and the bandage becoming untied.

FOUND GUILTY AND EXECUTED.

These assertions did not weigh a feather with the jury when opposed to the strong circumstantial evidence of the daughter's expressions of "barbarity, cruelty, death," and of "cruel father, thou art the cause of my death," together with that apparently affirmative motion with her head, and of the blood so seemingly providentially discovered on the father's shirt. On these several concurring circumstances was Wm. Shaw found guilty and executed at Leith Walk in November, 1721.

A YEAR AFTER.

"Was there a person in Edinburgh who believed the father guiltless?"

"No, not one, notwithstanding his latest words at the gallows were: 'I am innocent of my daughter's murder.' But in August, 1722, as a man who had become the possessor of the late William Shaw's apartments was rummaging, by chance, in the chamber where Catherine Shaw died, he accidentaly perceived a paper that had fallen into a cavity on one side of the chimney. It was folded as a letter, which on being opened ran as follows: 'Barbarous father, your cruelty in having put it out of my power even to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting upon my marrying one whom I always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which has become a burden to me. I doubt not I shall find mercy in another world, for sure no benevolent being can require that I should any longer live to torment myself in this. My death I lay to your charge. When you read this, consider yourself as the inhuman wretch that plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of the unhappy—Catherine Shaw.'"

REPARATION—TOO LATE.

This letter being shown, the handwriting was recognized and avowed to be Catherine Shaw's by many of her relatives and friends. It became the public talk; and the magistracy of Edinburgh, on a scrutiny, being convinced of its authenticity, ordered the body of William Shaw to be given to his family for interment; and as the only reparation to his memory and the honor of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colors to be waved over his grave in token of his innocence—a poor compensation, it will be allowed, for an act of gross cruelty and injustice.—*Selected.*

HIGH LIVERS.

THE LOFTIEST ALTITUDES INHABITED BY HUMAN BEINGS.

The highest spot on the globe inhabited by human beings is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,000 feet. The Monks of St. Bernard, whose monastery is 8,177 feet high, are obliged to descend frequently to the valleys below in order to obtain relief from the asthma induced by the rarity of the atmosphere about their mountain eyrie. At the end of ten years' service at the monastery they are compelled to change their level. When the brothers Schlaginsweil explored the glaciers of the Ibi Gamin, in Thibet, they once encamped at 21,000 feet—the highest altitude at which a European ever passed the night. On Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet above the level of the sea, Professor Tyndall spent a night, and with less discomfort than his guide, who found it very unpleasant.

In July, 1872, Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous height of 38,000 feet. Before starting Mr. Glaisher's pulse beat 76 strokes per minute, and Mr. Coxwell's 74. At 17,000 feet Mr. Glaisher's pulse had increased to 84 and Mr. Coxwell's to 100. At 19,000 feet the hands and lips of the æronauts turned quite blue. At 26,000 feet Mr. Glaisher could hear his heart beat and his breathing became oppressed. At 29,000 feet he became senseless, notwithstanding which he still ascended another 9,000 feet, when his hands were paralyzed and he had to open the valve with his teeth. In the Alps, at the height of 13,500 feet, climbers suffer from the rarity of the air, yet in the Andes persons can dwell, as at Potosi, at a height of from 13,000 to 15,000 feet without inconvenience.

HE STOOD THE TEST.

[San Francisco Post.]

The other morning a young man of affable manners presented himself at the box-office of a variety show at Petaluma, and requested a press pass.

"You don't claim to be a journalist, do you?" asked the manager, glancing suspiciously at the good clothes and innocent expression of the applicant.

"Yes, I do, though; I'm on the Fleatown Snapper."

"Hum! what is your department?" growled the manager. "I was newspaperman myself once."

"I do the 'Answers to Correspondents,'" asserted the youth.

"Do, eh? Lemme see! What was the fastest mile ever skated backward for money in the United States?"

"That question is always signed 'Nimrod,'" said the young man, promptly, "and the answer is, 'Died in Brazil, 1446.'"

"Correct," said the manager. "When was Cleopatra hung?"

"Trim with deep ruching, and bake before a quick fire."

"Did Oliver Cromwell have a blue wart on his chin?"

"B takes the trick, of course."

"Was Queen Elizabeth bandy-legged, or only bandied in one leg? And how do you take ink-stains out of marble?"

"Inquire at any hardware store. Patagonia was discovered by Benjamin Franklin in 1293."

"That settles it," said the manager, promptly shelling out a private-box check. "I see you've got 'em all by heart. Pass right in!"

"MY WIFE OBJECTS."

As between man and woman, the woman is ninety-nine times out of a hundred the more sensible being of the two. There, now! and we are not old bachelors, either. But when her mental pendulum swings the other way she can outdo the most senseless man in pure senselessness. One of the phases of this occasional trait in the occasional woman is her objection to insurance on the life of her husband as being premonitory of early death. She seems to forget that it is not an insurance of his life, but on his life, to secure to her and her children the debt he owes them. The money paid her is not the result of his death so much as an evidence of his prudence in having done a manly thing during his life in testimony of the love he bore her and the protection he pledged her. The same woman would not think it wrong to receive money he had deposited in a savings bank, or had invested in any other way. Why, then, this discrimination against Life Insurance? The savings bank money does not come to her until after his death; neither does his other property nor the money invested in any other way. Where, then, is the difference?—*The Citizen.*

☞ The Electrician says: From Edinburg, Scotland, we hear of an invalid member of a Presbyterian congregation who, unable to attend service, has, by means of the telephone, done what Mohammed could not do to the mountain, viz: brought the services to him. Sounding-chambers have been placed in the pulpit and in the choir gallery and by this means the thunders of the minister, the singing of the choir, and, indeed, any coughing or like disturbance that may occur, is faithfully transmitted to the invalid. Clergymen can no longer judge of the size of their congregations by those visibly present, and may take heart of grace if they see but a few little charity boys before them

CALVARY.

Jesus had loved the mountain solitude
Where hours in quiet prayer His strength renewed.
From such fit eminence He had discoursed,
Not with harsh accents unto men accursed,
But from his heart flowed holy, blessed words
That only pierced the proud as two-edged swords,
And on a mount He as the sun had shone,
While His plain raiment whitened as His throne.

The last act in the tragedy had come,
And on the mountain He must meet His doom
Yon sky, through whose blue rifts He had so oft
Found solace, when the world beneath had scoffed,
Now forced from His parched lips despairingly,
"My God, why hast Thou too forsaken me?"
And the last scene that met His dimming eye
Was that of Golgotha where robbers die.

Weep not, ye daughters of Jerusalem,
Nor mother sad, with thoughts of Bethlehem;
That swell of ground whence those mean taunts were hurled,
Shall loom the grandest mount in all the world;
Its only tree, planted for infamy,
Shall crimson be with fruit from sea to sea;
And its hard ledge, unfeeling as His foe,
The strongest buttress human faith can know.

Ay, that lone hill, only a mount in name,
Has dwarfed the proudest peaks the earth can claim.
These may in grandeur wear eternal snow
While vales of living green sleep far below,
Or tower before the faint wayfarer's sight,
Pillars of cloud by day, and fire at night,
But to this truth he shall at last be driven,
Nearest of all is Calvary to heaven!

—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ The range of friendship has hardly a limit. Intercourse is not needful to its continuance. Equality in years is not a requisite. Nor is parity of position essential. The finest natures triumph over social inequalities, mutual trust and affection can bridge over the chasm between wealth and poverty.

☞ Divorce suits have been brought in Indianapolis by August Richter and Henry Baumuller, and it is averred that, by a mutual agreement, each is to marry the other's wife, Richter also paying Baumuller $1,000.

Anecdotes.

☞ The following receipt for eloquence is given by a "down-East" orator—"Get yourself chock-full of the subject, knock out the bung, and let Nature caper."

☞ A stockbroker, returning to his office the other day, after a substantial luncheon with a client, said, complacently, to his head clerk: "Mr. Putkin, the world looks different to a man when he has a bottle of champagne in him." "Yes, sir," replied the clerk, significantly, "and he looks different to the world."

☞ A Chicago man at Plainfield, Ind., desired to leave his travelling bag and overcoat while he walked twenty miles distant. He put them in a field, unprotected from thieves except by the sign "Small-pox—beware!" and when he returned, they were right there in the field. But they were twenty feet under ground, buried by health officers. Oh, it takes a Chicago man to be smart.—*Boston Post.*

HIS GREAT SORROW.—Prisoner, you are charged with drunkenness," said his Honor to a Central Station subject Monday morning.

"I guess I was."

"Have you any excuse?"

"I have. It was all on account of family troubles."

"What were those troubles?"

"Well, sir, I kindly allowed my wife to earn $2 by washing, and then she wouldn't whack up. Such ingratitude so disheartened me that I flew to drink to drown my sorrows."

He was given sixty days in which to recover his former cheerfulness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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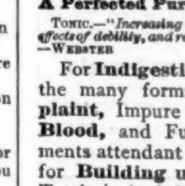

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5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.
6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlem or mucuous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough, general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, ect.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.
7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.
8. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys,

in chronic cases of Lucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

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Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the Ready Relief.

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VOLUME

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Editorial.

ADULTERATED VINEG[AR]

The adulteration of vinegar is ... to an extent unknown to most ... are thus not only cheated but ... one and the same act. Those ... palm off their adulterations ... hope to succeed unless they ... prices for vinegar below those ... honest article could be afforded. ... less composition, whose cheap ... lasses and water, and into which ... of elements, with a certain qua[ntity of sul]phuric acid to impart the *tang*, ... readily at seven cents a gallo[n] ... profit to the adulterating ma[nufacturer] ... whereas, if people would encou[rage] ... to pay ten cents a gallon, the ... pure cider vinegar and keep ... poisons which are so deleterou[s] ... tion on the stomach and the sys[tem] ...

At ten cents per gallon, it ... farmer to raise apples to mak[e] ... vinegar; at seven cents per g[allon] ... may get their so-called vinegar ... price, but they take risks whi[ch] ... come certainties of a highly inj[urious char]acter. This is, therefore, a ques[tion of pub]lic health, to begin with, and of ... interest, also. There would ... all the orchards that could be ... the farmers, if cheap and m... stuff called vinegar were once ... by law. It is due to the public ... it be suppressed, and the advan[tage to the] farmers will be sure to follow. ... of the City Inspector of Vinegar ... Bowker, to the Board of Alder[men] ... current year just endin[g], show[s] ... amount annually retailed in B[oston] ... 1600 places, is 723,000 gallons, ... ing vinegar sold in bottles, ... pickles and conserves.

Including what is exported ... three million gallons is annual[ly] ... used in Boston. Large and ... quantities of vinegar and acid c... annually imported from Englan[d] ... where, owing mainly to their ... laws in England and France be... vere as to the adulteration of ... also being rigidly enforced. T... many English manufacturers ... known here than are those of ou[r coun]trymen. The inspector explicitl[y] ... unless we are more vigilant in ... honest manufacturers from fra[ud] ... honest competition, resulting fro[m] ... adulteration, we must expect to ... zens supplying themselves with ... ticles of foreign manufacture, t... injury of our home industries a... mate destruction of our export ... also believes that if our laws w[ere suffi]cient and thoroughly enforced ... sale of adulterated articles, as i[n England] and France, we could outrival ... in the world in the sale of agric[ultural pro]ducts.

Boston is situated in the centr[e of an] apple-growing country; it sho[uld have a] reputation for the best products ... kind; yet the inspector tells ... gallons of artificial vinegar ar[e] ... sold to one gallon of genuine ... vinegar. Pure cider vinegar ca[n be manu]factured on a large scale, accord[ing to his] statement, for twelve and a hal[f cents a] gallon. The average apple-crop ... to furnish all the demands for d... but as the case stands, not one-f... apples fit only for pressing are ... vinegar, but millions of bushels ... to rot on the ground for want ... market. Three barrels of app[les] ... make two of vinegar, or a little ... chief supply of vinegar is no... from molasses, glucose, acetic a[cid] ... lager beer, distillers' slops, alco[hol and] other sorts.

Strawberry-Leaf Beetle.—... [at]tractive insect has made its appea[rance] ... described by Prof. A. J. Cook, ... preying on the leaves of the stra[wberry] ... So these insect pests come, in an un... It is named the strawberry-leaf be[etle] ... longs to the same family with the ... tato-beetle and the grape vine and ... beetles. In length it is about ... an inch, with yellowish head, a... wing-cases, brown thorax, cloude[d] ... at the centre, and body black on th... The yellowish wing-cases have ai... spots, the hinder one being the ... species is two-brooded, appearing ... April and May, and again in July ... possibly be still more prolific. T... voracious feeders, and sufficiently ... strip the strawberry-plants complet[ely] ... in the spring and after harvest. ... the young roots. Both larvæ and ... in the earth about the roots of the ...

☞ *A. Williams & Co., Boston,* ... publish for the Massachusetts So[ciety for the] Promotion of Agriculture, the celeb[rated work] of Des Cars on pruning forest an[d ornamental] trees, translated from the seventh ... tion, with an introduction by Ch... gent, Professor of Arboriculture ... College. It will appear profusel[y illustrated,] each picture being identical with ... original edition, the engraving of ... been done in Paris. The society h... work a considerable circulation, ... low price at which it will be sold. ... of the members being simply to ... known the De Corval method of pr[uning, which] is simple, inexpensive and sure.

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